PRICES GOING UP.

Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—21

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY BENJAMIN HORNIMAN & SYED ABDULLAH BREVI

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 23 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England,)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons
15th Mar	CHINA (c)	7,952
24th "	NARKUNDA (a)	16,116
2nd April	KALYAN	8,967
10th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
20th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th "	MANTUA (c)	10,902
30th "	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th "	MALDERA	158,95
21st "	MOREA (c)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only.

Date	Steam s	Tons
27th April	MARMORA	8,288
25th May	MANDALAY	8,946

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
25th Mar	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date	steamer	Remark
17th March	BARJORA	P'gulf Ports.
28th "	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
9th "	VARDA	Basra direct.
21st "	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
23rd "	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa via Pore Bunder.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage as P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep
Delagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	5th Apl.
†Tenshin Maru	J. WADA	3,821	th Mar	10th "
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4,362	10th Apr	22nd Apl
Calcutta Maru	G Matsuchita	5389	21st Apl.	3rdMay

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta viâ Colombo and Madras.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Awa Maru	S. Kondo	4th Apl.	14th April
Kinai Maru	T. Shimasaki	12th April.	22nd Ap.
Osaka Maru	W. Miura	28th April	10th May
Indus Maru	R. Yano	3rd April.	14th May.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay		Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostoek.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 997,665
RESERVE FUND	£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,002,335

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.
In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.
Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
G 7944

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL

	Rs.
TAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,497
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt. Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. annum on Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD

MARTIN & Co Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road. Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary;
Lifton's Buildings,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY;
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR GHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and many other GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patao, BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH-KARACHI, Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months 5-5 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6 per cent on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO.,
Post Box 22. 'Phone 5305. Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents
302, Bow Bazar D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a speciality,
Competent Chofs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering a speciality.

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING & TRADING CO.

Apply to the above firm,

For All Accessories for Electrical Installations, Electric Novelties, Heating and Cooking Appliances, Fans Ceiling and Table Lighting Fixtures and Lamp Cases.

And Machinery A. C. and D. C. Motors to Standard Voltages, Pumps, Pumping Plants, Engines Lighting Sets, etc.

At the address below:—

RAVELIN STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING for one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope.

Testimonials from all quarters.

Apply to B. R. SRINIVASAIYA, Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.

B8718

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rr. 1-4 per box.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SEASON GOODS
Just Unpacked
LARGE CONSIGNMENT
of
REFLEX CAMERAS
of
VARIOUS MAKES
1/4 to 1/2 SIZES VARIETY
of
HAND AND STAND CAMERS
and
EVERY OTHER THING PHOTOGRAPHIC
S MAHADEO & SON,
295-299 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

Tele: No. 4195 Tele: add. Kopti Q, Bombay
M. M. KOPTI AND CO.

TILE, MARBLE & TANDUR POLISHED STONE, MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
48, 50 Customs House Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Madon Sons & Co.,
Abdul Rehman Street,
Bombay.

India's National Cure
FOR
Malaria, Influenza, Plague and all other Fevers.

Sold Everywhere.

"Phoenix Lager" A Quality Beer

You will never get such quality in the whole market.

Challenge excellence of quality; purity, taste and palateness.

Sole Agents:—

Comar & Co.
Army Contractors
Frere Road.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,
Empire Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Estd. 1891)
Telephone No. 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT."

FURUKAWA WIRES

Just unpacked Consignments of

Insulation Testing Sets,
Heating Apparatus,
Boilers, Toasters, Irons,
Heating Plates,
Watchman's Clocks
Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
Illumination Strips

Also Pumps, Motors, A. C. & D. C. Fans, etc.

Prices on Application.

SUPERIOR MAKE

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.
Semi-Diesel
Crude Oil Engines
AND
Suction Gas Plants
NO WATER INJECTION!

SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.

USE SAME DIESEL ENGINES

40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working

STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**

Post Box No 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY

Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab, Central and Berar Provinces.

Special Lines for March.
WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR

Afternoon Lounge Suits, Nut Brown Serge, Fine quality Rs. 85
Smart Lounge Suits of Superfine Navy Serge Rs. 75,80, 85
Stylish Suits of Nut Brown Fancy Herring-Bone Serge Rs. 85.
Summer-Weight Flannel Suits, in Navy Dark Green, with neat White Stripes .. .. .. Rs. 59-8
Officers' Khaki Wool Uniforms, Very Special Rs. 55 & 85.
Gent's. Smart Blazers of Light weight Navy Flannel, with neat White and Red Stripes, with Gilt Buttons Rs. 30 each.
Useful Sports Coats of Flecked Tweed Rs. 19 only.
Knicker Breeches of Serviceable Tweeds Rs. 14-8 only.
Serviceable Business Suits of White Drill (2 Pieces) .. .. Rs. 10, 12, & 14.
Dressy Business Hot Weather Suits in Serviceable Tussores (2 Pieces) .. .. .. Rs. 10 to 30 per suit.
Parsee and Hindu Long Coats of strong Benares Cord Silk .. .. Rs. 14-8 each.
Hindu Long Coats of Gandhi White Khadi (Defies the Dhoby) .. .. Unlined Rs. 7-8 each.
Smart Neglige Mercerised Shirts, White Ground with Effective Black and Coloured Stripes .. .. Rs. 5-8 each.
Neat Business Shirts of Striped Cambric Rs. 3 each.
Fine Texture Cream Silk Shirts, Guaranteed to wash and wear well .. .. Rs. 9 each.
Super-Twill Tennis Shirts .. .. .. Rs. 2-8 & 2-14.
Soft Collars of white Twill, Fine Drill and Silk As. 5 to Re 1 each
Gent's. Pyjama Suits of Fine Quality Cotton, with Smart Stripes from .. .. .. Rs. 5-8 per suit.

THE LEADING TAILORS—
Asoka Swadeshi Stores
LIMITED
(TAILORING DEPARTMENT)
ASOKA BUILDING, PRINCESS STREET
BOMBAY No. 2.

"LIBERTY"
FOR
AUTO ACCESSORIES AND SPARE PARTS
Nothing but the best
The Liberty Motor Co.
Telegram—"WIREWHEEL." Sandhurst Bridge
Bombay No. 4.

PARIPAN
NACOUER ENAMEL

THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES

The Paripan Process of Painting has been used throughout India both for Inside and Outside work for some years past. Its chief characteristics are **Durability, Beauty of Finish and Resistance to the trying Climatic Conditions.**

The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan.

House cleaning and the removal of grease, finger marks and dirt from the paint work and doors are processes never keenly sought after. Paripan reduces their unpleasantness to vanishing point.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO—
The Sole Agents in WESTERN INDIA:
SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.
20, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

To obtain Health and Strength take a course of Horlick's Malted Milk, the world-renowned Food-drink. It is remarkable how quickly you will feel its restoring influence. It is known as the powdered energiser.

Horlick's Malted Milk
Is made in a moment, no cooking. In 3 sizes.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Health and Strength.

Shirts (negligé Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per cent
" (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
" (New) .. .. " 3 " "
ORDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

Hydrometer
Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English, German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.
DR. I. P. ENAD
MANILAL MANSION,
Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 8.

SAVARESSES SANTAL CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Chemists. Made in London

ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES
METALLIC
LAMPS
ACCESSORIES

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY

BEWARE OF IMITATORS
Always use our
World-Renowned Hair Oils
Reg. No. 14
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula and Kapdi As. Eight and Rupee one per bottle
Try to make your eyes like Electric light
Always use our
World-renowned Real Pearl Surma
RED SURMA
It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also stys, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc., and makes eye cool and brilliant. Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1. (one only.)
MEGHJI HARIDAS & Co.
Opp. Madhav Baug. Khakhar Buildings,
BOMBAY

Just Received Varities of
Huntley & Palmer's
and
Jacob's Biscuits
IN TINS AND PACKETS,
Cheaper than the Market
PERRY & CO.
Chemists, Druggists, & General Provision Merchants.
Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

To buy or not to buy— that is the question!
Dott's Patent **HOME PRINTER** In English
A KEY TO PRINTING
FOR PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL USE
It has specially been invented for printing of Job Works. It contains lead types that are generally used in printing, teak-wood Press fitted with iron Handle, all sorts of accessories for printing and the direction for use. In fact it is a complete printing Press in miniature. No printing experience is required. The direction will clearly show you the real path for printing. Do patronise it and print anything you like as it is a HOME INDUSTRY.

No.	Size of Press.	Types.	Price
1	12x10 in. Demy Qt. Size	1100	Rs. 25
2	9x6 in Letter Size	1000	Rs. 15
3	7x4 in, Post Card Size	1000	Rs. 10
4	6x3 in, Visiting Card Size	500	Rs. 6

N.B.—¼ of the Value must accompany the order as an advance.
Trial orders are always welcomed by
S. C. DUTT & B. K. DUTT.
100, Durga Charan Mitter St., P. O. Beadon Sq CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and thorough the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

C. P. GOERZ's famous CAMERAS from Rs. 5 V. P. to Post card size, just unpacked. COOK & MODY, Photo Stores, DELHI. R2831.

DON'T BE WORRIED with your Cargo—JOHN VINCENT & CO., Forwarding Agents, are prepared to clear, tranship and Re-Forward Cargo and Baggage, low rates. Prompt and careful. Write us to-day 22, Baillie Street, Fort, Colombo. C8804

FREE ALLANA OINTMENT.—For Boils Ringworm, Burns and all other External Skin Disease can be obtainable free in Bombay from M. J. Ellias, 245-49, Chackla Street. Bombay 3. R 2827

WANTED—CONSUMERS of Bengal Coal unable to secure their requirements are requested to apply to us for immediate deliveries. ARNOLD, HAYDEN & CO., 6, Commercial Buildings, CALCUTTA. C 8816

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Three GRADUATES in Science Literature and History for K. C. Academy (High School) Bhiria. Pay 100-5-120-10-200 for Science Graduate and 90-5-120-10-200 for others with benefit of Provident Fund. Proficiency in sports and music, a qualification. Apply sharp MANAGER, K. C. Academy Bhiria. (Sind). C 8817

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Hindu COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials to DR. BUCHIA, Balaram Street, Grant Road. R2827

WANTED—A PRESS-ROOM FOREMAN with a knowledge of Electrical Engineering and Printing Machines, Flat Bed, single and double feeders. State salary expected. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED URGENTLY—FIRST CLASS COOK, Hindu for Punjabi Hotel, Bombay. Apply stating terms with testimonials to Box No. 1967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2824

WANTED—A qualified GRADUATE for a new appointment of Assistant Professor of History in the D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Monthly pay Rs. 150-25/2-225 with Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the PRINCIPAL with testimonials before 30th April, 1921. C 8815

WANTED—GRADUATES from Southern India, strong in English, to help me in literary works. Apply with a specimen of 10 pages on the life of a Maratha poet, past or living. SHANKARA LALA VARMA, Chandravatti, the Mall, Lyallpore. C8813

WANTED—An Urdu, Gujrati and English knowing man for whole time or part of it; must know typing, book-keeping and accountancy. Hour of interview to be presettled. Apply with testimonials to H. HAJEE BRO., Bhindi Bazar, Bombay, 9. R2826

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily, one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 500 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Energetic Parsee youth having experience of Import Business, Accounts, correspondence and Typewriting, seeks EMPLOYMENT as a Salesman or an Assistant Salesman in any department. Please write to Box No. 1963A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2836

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as an ENGINEER in P. W. D. Roads and Buildings, or Railways, by a young graduate of about 33 years, possessing active habits and Roorkee Engineering Class Training with nearly ten years practical experience as an Engineer in various branches. Please correspond with Box No. 1957 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8776

WANTED

WANTED—Three second-hand ROLLER CARDS in good working order. Apply KRATAU MAKANJI MILL, Byculla, Bombay. R2803

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8791

WANTED PURCHASERS for a Gin Factory of Sindiqe Gavappah, Civil Lines, Bellary. It contains one Steam Engine, 24 H.P., one Lancashire Boiler 100 lb. pressure, 16 double Roller Gins, one big Lathe, one screw, cutter machine, Godowns, compound, etc. Can be sold the whole or each of them. All are in good condition. Ready for inspection upto 31st March 1921. Apply to SINDIQI SIDDABASAPPAH. C8708

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Fox Portable with Case, used few days....	125
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, Fine ...	160
Remington No. 7 2 Colours Rs. 110, ...	120
Empire 1, Rs. 100, Empire 2, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
York 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief, ...	320
Underwood 5, new, used few days	320
Remington 10, new, used few days, ...	300
Remington 11 Dec. Tab, Rs. 225, Policy ...	290
L. C. Smith & Bros. 5, American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, 2 Colours, Brief Size, ...	275

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Ford Landau, seven seater, complete with Magneto and Speedometer. Apply to MOTOR ACCESSORIES SUPPLY CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. R2813

AUCTION SALE of late Mr. J. Bennett's valuable furniture, drawing room suite, almyrahs, cabinets, etc., at Rachel Lodge, Apollo Reclamation, TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. R2835

FOR SALE.—Baby's Pram: Canoe-shaped; sea-springs white. Little used. White drill covers. Rs. 125 or near offer. Apply Box No. 1963, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2809

PAPER—Large consignment of PRINTING PAPERS in 20, 24 and 28 lbs. reams just arrived. For prices, etc., apply B. SITARAM & SON, Dadoo Buildings, Fort, Bombay. R2798

FOR SALE—New Machinery of all kinds Spinning and Weaving, Dyeing and Bleaching, at former prices. Ready delivery. Write to Box No. 1887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8468

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW No. 2 Norris Lane, Bangalore. A nice newly built house. Full particulars from CAMPBELL & SONS, House Agents, 7, Brigade Road, Bangalore. C8798

FOR SALE—6 cylinder, 1916 model, BUICK CAR, 5 seater, complete with electric lights and self-starter, requires painting, hood requires recovering, otherwise in good order, four good tyres. Can be seen at LONAVLA. Apply with offers to Box No. 1958, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8761

TO SELL—40 6ins Single Rollers 5 bearing and 1¼in. Shaftings, Platt Bros' make, in working order. See the undersigned for further particulars. JAMNABHAI MANSUKHBHAI, Agents, The Gujarat Ginning and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. R2837

THORNYCROFT 4½ ton rebuilt (War Department Model) Lorry, fitter with vaporiser for kerosine consumption and hinged open sided cotton bale body, only recently taken over, Rs. 16,000 or near offer. May be seen and tested by appointment. Apply Box No. 1954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8770

FOR SALE.—FORD MOTOR CAR, New Model, Self-starting adjustment Dash board, switches, elect.light, speedimetre, watch, mascot, luggage carrier, stapney, two sets khakhi covers and all tools complete little used, Excellent condition, Rs. 3,000 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 1965, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2816

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with B. S and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Blick Portable with T. case Rs. 100, Secondhand Oliver Rs 100, Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters, Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons. Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort.

RUPEES 165 will bring you improved model of 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriter equipped with all modern devices and compact carrying case. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer you a brand new typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low price. We have very few left now and this offer will never be repeated. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 1369.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Shops and Rooms in New building on the corner of Hains Road, just near Byculla Station and Tramway. Apply there or Rajabhai Mehirally Khadack. R2556

TO LET—Commodious BLOCKS, very airy, electric light, top floor (yet 24 hours water) in Rahim Mansion, Poi-Bawari, Parel, moderate rent. Apply AMIR CHAND JAWALA DASS, 93, Tamba Kanta, Post 3. C3792

TO BE LET; for respectable Hindus, newly built building, Centre Road, Kamatipura Corner, 11th and 12th Lane, 1 minute from tramway with shops, motor-garages and three floors with electric lights and all family-comforts. R 4664

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET—Spacious Bungalow ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, near Musjid Bunder, or Chagla Villa, Dadar. R2820

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice compound with Garden at Nepean Sea load. Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. R2759

TO BE LET—Bhimpore, Dumas, "Brighton Park," large, furnished, upper storied BUNGALOW, Minton tiled, six, bedrooms, halls, sitting rooms, outhouses, large compound, watertan. Apply Dr. ERUCHSHAW JAMSHEDJI HAKIM, Brighton Park," Dumas, Surat. R2832

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANAY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 400 per share (of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up and free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December, 1920, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 14th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
for The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

359, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 18th March, 1921. C8736

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

CHOWPATTY BUNDER will be CLOSED for all purposes from March 31st to 3rd April, 1921 (both days inclusive).

By order,
F. H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I.,
Manager,
Land and Bunders.
C8737

G. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DEHRA DUN (COLABA) AND DEHRA DUN (MUSSOORIE).

WITH effect from FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1921, and until further notice a through Bogie First and Second class carriage will run on the Up and Down Bombay-Peshawar Mail trains between Dehra Dun and Bombay (Colaba) as shown below:—

		H.	M.
Dehra Dun	..... Dep.	13	0
Bombay (Colaba)	..... Arr.	14	0
Bombay (Colaba)	..... Dep.	15	0
Dehra Dun	..... Arr.	10	58

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 26th March, 1921. C8826

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	21st March	Montreal
Canadian Inventor	5500	28th	Vancouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Vancouver

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, 1921, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December 1920.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect a Director in place of Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, who retires under Article 114 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneartion and any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Coupany will be closed from Thursday, the 14th April 1921, to Thursday, the 28th April 1921 (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents.
By their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 17th March, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, on and after the 2nd May, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 13th April 1921, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. C 8709

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1921, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1920.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, who retire under Article 114 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration and any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 14th April, 1921, to Thursday, the 28th April 1921, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the David Mills Co., Ltd
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,

Bombay, 17th March, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, on and after the 2nd May, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 13th April 1921, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. C8708

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION.

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8720

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates apply to THE CRANGO., Abdulla Pa AND BRICKS SUPPLY Kurla. G. I. uilding, near Railway Station, P. Railway. R8059

TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road. C8548

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copy Khanki Bubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Meadows Street, Fort.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1920, at the rate of Rupees two hundred (Rs. 200) per share, free of Income Tax, declared at the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders held this day will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 and 3 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of shares on Monday the 14th March, 1921, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 15th March to TUESDAY, the 29th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For the Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th March, 1921. C 8737

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMINED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the members of the Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th instant and WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1921 at 3-15 o'clock in the afternoon on each day (Standard Time), to consider and, if thought fit, to pass as Special Resolutions the Resolutions for the alteration of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, which are set out at length in the Notice convening the said Meetings which has already been sent by post to each individual member.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1921.
By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.
C8529

SECOND-HAND MICHINERY FOR SALE.

WE have the following second hand machinery, in perfect working order and condition, FOR SALE, subject to being unsold.

400 looms, 36in.—58in. R.S., fast and loose reeds, by Coopers, Sowdens.

Butterworth and Dickinson, Keighleys, Hodgsons, Dugadales, William and Mills, etc.

All looms up to 43in., at £20-0-0 each.
All looms from 45-48in., at £23-10-0 each.
All looms from 52-56in., at £26-10-0 each.

3 Ring winding frames 176 spindles each by Howard and Bullough at 17/6 per spindle.

1 Pirn winding machine by Rt. Hall and Sons, 80 spindle at £1-0-0 each.

6 9/8s Warping Mills, complete with V creels by Howard and Bullough and Wm. Dickinson at £55-0-0 each.

3 9/8s Tape sizing machines 6ft. by 4ft. cylinders, single roller, sow box, direct driven, by Howard and Bullough at £350-0-0 each.

2 Plaiting Machines by Geo. Keighley at £45-0-0 each.

1 Yarn Tester by Goodbrand and Holland, will test up to 100lbs. £20.

3 Beaming Frames Howard and Bullough V creels boxwood bushed Hitchens measuring motion, overhauled as new at £65-0-0.

1 Yarn Conditioning stove, complete with weights and scales, heated by gas, at £18-0-0.

100 gross Ring Weft Pirn Bobbins, 100 gross Pirn Bobbins at 15 gross.

14 gross Warpers Bobbins, full sheilded, Wilson Bros., at £5 gross.

5 Drawing in frames, with rods, £10-0-0 each.

1 Large size Beck complete with piping, pump, top gearing, boil pipes, etc., at £250-0-0.

Prices F.O.B. Blackburn, including packing, freight and forwarding, etc., charges extra. No counter-offers entertained.

50 per cent. cash on acceptance of order, balance against documents in London.

Communicate with:—

JAGASIA BROTHERS,
78, Portland Street, Manchester.

Telegraphic Address:
SURFACE, MANCHESTER.
Codes, Bentleys. R2844

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE S. INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above Company have been ready and Shareholders are requested to present the documents they hold in exchange for the corresponding certificates between the hours of 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m., which will be delivered over to them in due course (except on Saturdays).

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
C8556

LIMESTONE IN BHOPAL STATE.

EXTENSIVE DEPOSIT of stratified limestone, containing over 86 per cent. Calcium Carbonate and highly suitable for lime-burning and cement manufacture exist only within a few miles of Badni Railway Station near Hoshangabad and halfway between Bombay and Delhi. Outcrop of Seam, about 40 feet thick and dipping 50, exposed for miles along hill side. Labour cheap and coal available from Mohpani 94 miles and Pench Valley 149 miles. Bhopal Government willing to give mining leases on favourable terms to persons with ample financial resources and business experience. For particulars please apply to undersigned.

M. OBAIDULLAH,
B.Sc., (Birmingham),
State Geologist and Mining Engineer,
Bhopal, C. I.
8693

NOTICE.

WANTED—An OVERSEER or SUB-ENGINEER, pay Rs. 125—5—175 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, and three SUB-OVERSEERS pay Rs. 80—4—120 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, respectively. Those that have got experience of Buildings, Road and Survey works should apply. The appointments will be on probation for one year and thus confirmed, if work is found to be satisfactory.

A. B. PIMPRIKAR,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Buldana.
2nd March, 1921. C8606

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey, and Red. Price Re. 2-13 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.

Over 1,00,000 sold for 1921.

We invite enquiries from the Trade.

Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 890, BOMBAY.
C 8680

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Size 48in. by 78in., Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 96in., Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, LAWN, Grey and Red Colours. If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia by European as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction.

Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—

HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay No 2.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

THE following RACE HORSES FOR SALE as owner giving up Racing.

		Rs.
1.	GOOD HEALTH, ch e g, aged, by Acclaim—BONNE VIN	75,000
2.	SPLENDID SPUR, bk or br e h, 4 years, by Prince Palatine—LADY JESS	50,000
3.	LOVER TRUE, br e m, 5 years, by Ardoon—WILD VIXEN	35,000
4.	KILT, br e g, 5 years, by Lomond—KILLINCHY	24,000
5.	MUCH MARRIED, b e g, 5 years, by Barcadaile—POLYGAMY	16,000
6.	BRICKEEN BRIDGE, b e m, 4 years, by Bridge of Earn—CZARINZA	15,000
7.	LEOFRIC, b e h, aged, by William Rufus—GODIVA II	7,000
8.	PRIME BOY, b e h, 4 years, height 14/1, by Cyllene More—IMP. GRACE	7,000
9.	FAIR FLOWER, br e m, 5 years, height 14-0, by Morena—YELLOW ROSE	4,000
10.	ROSEY TREAD, b e m, 4 years, by Tredennis—PINK CLOVER	35,000
11.	MAGICAL MIKE, br e g, 4 years, by Southannan—MAGICAL MAID.	24,000
12.	GALLANT SPEARMAN, b e c, 3 years, by Javelin—GAME CHICK.	15,000
13.	PILGRIMS PASS, ch e c, 3 years, by Chaucer—WOOD CUT	15,000
14.	CRIADILLO, b ch m, 3 years, by Bessemer—CREOLE	8,000
15.	BALGRAVEN, blk ch h, 4 years, by Black Doughs—DAM BY MUNDERAH	10,000
16.	AMIR ASWAD, blk a h, aged, 14-0.	7,000
17.	GLENCOE, ch rn a h, 5 years, 14-0.	8,000

Nos. 1 to 9 landed early last year and ran in Calcutta and Bombay.

Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 landed January this year.

All horses carefully selected and bought in Ireland and have not been hurried in their preparation and will improve with another year in the country.

Horses can be seen on application to Dr. J. Crawford, Byculla, Bombay.

For further particulars apply to:—
M. A. BEG, Esqr.,
Private Secretary to
General Raja Sir Harisingh, K.C.I.E.,
JAMMU (Tawi), Kashmir State.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LIFE ASSURANCE AGENTS.

WANTED.—By old Established British Life Office, active men to work in Bombay and District. Excellent prospects for smart men. Apply stating qualifications and experience to Box No. 1960, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8787

FORD AUTOMOBILE (INDIA), LTD.

NOTICE.

THE STORES DEPARTMENT and REPAIR SERVICE STATION of Ford Automobiles (India), Ltd., will be CLOSED on the 31st March and 1st April next, for purpose of the Annual Stock-taking. C8744

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY NOTIFY the public that all Branches of the ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, except No. 7, (Broadway, Madras) will be CLOSED on March 30th and 31st for the ANNUAL STOCK TAKING No. 7, Branch will be closed on April 1st.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES LTD.
Head Stores Princess Street, Bombay.
Head Stores Princess Street. C 8822

THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET, LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the work of building Ayyar on Plot No. 28 Pariah Venkatachellum of Street, George Town, Madras. The plans tender, the specification of work and schedule of rates can be obtained at the office of the undersigned at 420, Mint Street, Madras, on office days between 2 and 4-30 p.m.

CALLIANJEE & SONS,
Managing Agents.
C8803

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Elderman and Buckland Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra", September.
S. S. "Swazi" sailed on 15th January, 1921.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1923

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER DAY AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD.

KHANAPUR DISTRICT BELGAUM.

Issue of 1st Call of Rs. 25 per each Preference share and of Rs. 15, per each Ordinary share.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors held on SUNDAY the 20th March, 1921, the 1st Call of Rs. 25, per each Preference share and Rs. 15, per each Ordinary share was made and it was determined that the payment of the call should be made so as to reach the Company's Office at Khanapur or their Bankers, The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay free of charge, on or before the 15th April 1921.

By order,
M. S. NADKARNI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Khanapur, 24th March, 1921. C 8822

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOOSAB ESSA, retired, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

SHIRINBAI, widow of the said Joosab Essa, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, inhabitant, residing at Khadak, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

N. M. PRADHAN,
The 16th day of March, 1921.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES NET ALLOWERS DAMAGED BY FRESH WATER.

This Day WEDNESDAY, 30th day of Mar., 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort, on account of the Insurance Co. concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Clan Stuart."

1242—No. 335/7—3 cases—14 pieces net allowers damaged by fresh water.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MANECK HOUSE" ON GOWALIA TANK ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY, and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the second Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Narmadashankar Harjiwan Joshi and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the second Mortgagee by the Indenture of second Mortgage dated the 16th day of February 1920 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the second Mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned property, free from the claim of the first mortgagee Mr. Bhimdivalla for Rs. 1,50,000 with interest under Indenture of mortgage dated 16th day of February 1920.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven (1,677) square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Cumballa Hill, Altamount Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sandistrict of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 583 and 667, New Nos. B/2782 and 3011, Old Survey Nos. 62, 82, 64, and 65 and New Survey No. B/7068 together with the messuages, tenements buildings hereditaments structures fixtures and premises, etc. erected and standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3429 (1. and 3429 (1A) and Street Nos. 1 and 2, Altamount Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Framroz Dinshaw Taraporewalla and others, on or towards the West by the property of Ratanji Shapurji Tata, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Shorabji Palanji Frenchman and now to Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the second Mortgagee, at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, 31st MARCH, 1921 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 31st day of March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2 Carnegy Road, Marine Lines, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising sliding telescope, dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, upholstered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, pictures, table ornaments, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved furniture, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, ice chests, Baba garries, sweettoned cottage piano piano sette, hat stands, aluminium utensils, electric fans, Jost's fans, Bose stoves, English safe with stand, Singer sewing machine, gramaphone, phonogram with records and skins of tigers, etc., etc.

The property of Lt.-Col. E. Forbes, Major, proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

THE GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE TALLOW MERCHANTS.
THE AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 30 TONS OF TALLOW.
SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

By the order of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Sizing Materials Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. in pursuant to the decree made on the 15th instant in the Suit No. 3248 of 1920, The Sizing Materials Co., Ltd. vs. Robinson Hammond and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Byculla, Sankli Street, opposite Byculla Fire Brigade in the godown of Sizing Material Co., Ltd., the following:—

30 tons (about) Tallow.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, File Cabinets, Roll Top Tables, Electro-Platedware, Silverware, Crockery, Rich Glassware, etc.

Under instructions from Lieut.-Col. C. F. Bishop, I. G. A., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 40, Colaba (opposite War Hospital, Women's Ward), corner of MacDougal Road, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electro-platedwares, rich venetian glassware, silverware, roll top table, cheval glass, file cabinet, roll top table, etc., etc.

The furniture is opened for view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND PROPERTY AT KHUMBALA ROAD, SITUATED NEAR RUPPA VILLA.

Under instructions from the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd April 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the property hereunder described:—

Particulars of the property:—

All the piece of parcel of land or ground of freehold tenure together with dwelling houses standing thereon and containing by admeasurement about 980 square yards or thereabout and bounded on the North by Sheth Naorojee N. Wadia's property on the South by Sheth Darabshah, B. Dubash's property on East by Khumbala Hill Road on West by the Petit Sanatorium.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

Sale THIS DAY, Wednesday, 30th March 1921, at 2.30 p.m. (S T) at "Rachel" Lodge Apollo Bunder next to the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. J. Bennett, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday at the above address very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass crockery and plated ware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, electric hall lamps and fans, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, teapoys, writing tables glass door book cases, single iron cots mirror almyrahs dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice box, cloth and gown presses, beaded door and window chicks, marble top tables teapoys cane sofa and chair, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 30th March 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 120 Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd. Agents: The E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Kushaldas Damodar:—

4 Bales each 60 pieces Bleached Dobby Cloth No. B.45, 25 Ins. 24 yds. 4¼ lbs.
6 Bales each 60 pieces Bleached Dobby cloth No. B.44, 25 Ins. 24 yds. 4¼ lbs.
4 Bales each 60, pieces Bleached Dobby Cloth No. 74, 25 Ins. 24 yds 4¼ lbs.
7 Bales each 60, pieces Bleached Dobby Cloth No. 82, 25 Ins. 24 yds. 4¼ lbs.
16 Bales each 60, pieces Bleached Dobby Cloth No. 19999, 25 Ins. 24 yds. 4¼ lbs.

The above bales are the manufacture of the Rachel Sassoon Mills:—

8 Bales each 60 pieces Bleached Dobby Cloth No 12994, 25 Ins. 24 yds 4¼ lbs.
2 Bales each 60 pieces Bleached Dobby Cloth No. 14994, 25 Ins. 24 yds 4¼ lbs..
34 Bales each 60 pieces Bleached Dobby Cloth No. 15254, 25 Ins. 24 yds. 4¼ lbs.
6 Bales each 60, pieces Bleached Dobby Cloth No. 19999, 25 Ins. 24 yds 4¼ lbs.
9 Bales each 60, pieces Bleached Dobby Cloth No. 13994, 25 Ins. 24 yds. 4¼ lbs.

The above bales are the manufactures of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above bales are open for inspection at the above mentioned mills.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Balaji's House, Girgaum Back Road, next to China Baug, the valuable furniture (which has been brought to Bombay from Junagad for the purpose of sale), consisting of Bohemian cut glass mirror bedsteads, and cupboards, large Bohemian glass double swings, mirror sofas and chairs, electric hanging and table lamps, cut glass, water fountains, solid silver hookas, show cases, large glass chandeliers, figures, chairs, big wall mirrors, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred visa-vis, in good order.
1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay Waler mare, quiet in saddle.
1 30 H.P. 4 cylinder, 4 cylinder 5 seater, Hopmobile motor car, N. Model in good order.

On MONDAY, the 4th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersee Road, at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, electric lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments, rich water colours and engravings and oil paintings, one upright grand sweet tone piano by Rud Ibach, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables easy chairs teapoys, etc. etc. The property of Sir Stanley Reed Kt. K.B.E. LL.D. and others.

The property of another Gentleman:—

1 15-20 HP, 6 cylinder 5 seater; Studebaker Motor Car in good running order.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th March 1921.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.'S SALE.

SALE OF OLD TEAKWOOD SHIPS FITTINGS, OLD IRON, OLD TANKS, OLD FURNITURE, BOATS, CABOOSES, LEAD PIGS AND BRASS PIGS IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ETC., ETC., TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

Under kind instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. and the following days if necessary in the compound of Alexandra Dock, No. 1 Shed, Fort, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay. Purchaser will have to pay fifty per cent. deposit, immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within 15 days. In case of default the lot will be resold at his risk, if so occasioned, while he will have no claim to profit on such re-sale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 30th March, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO TAMBA KANTA DEALERS.

SALE OF 50 BUNDLES YELLOW METAL SHEETS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser Abdulhusein Esajee of Vadgadi, Bombay.

Ex s.s. "Colaba."

50 Bundles Yellow Metal Sheets "Neptune" Brand 4 ft by 4 ft by 21 lbs. to 42 lbs. weighing Tons 12-13-0-14.

The goods are lying in F. Duty Paid Warehouse, Victoria Docks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within four days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 22, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 4880.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 4th April, 1921, at [illegible] a.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 1-23: 73: Case Nos. 46-60, Chunam Kiln Cross Street and Old Nagpada Cross Lane.

Building St. No. 48: [illegible] No. 37: Governor's Road.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF GUNNY BAGS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th March 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Bardan Gali, Mandvi, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following goods salved from the late fire that occurred at the above place:—

A large quantity of Gunny bags damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AND 144 PIECES OF TIMBER AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction This Day WEDNESDAY, the 30th and THURSDAY the 31st inst. both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of rice, bags of tillseed, bags of wheat, bags of hirda, bags of dall, bags of masur, bags of oorid, bags of turmeric, bundles of forms, bale of Hessien cloth, cases of luggage, case of machinery, big lot of wooden rafters, bales of cotton piecegoods, cases of tea, bundles of coir ropes, lot of pipes, bales of F P cotton, empty wooden casks, case of bangles, bags of singoda, bundles of jogree, bundles of G. I. pipes, bundles of G I bolts, cask of dry dammer, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden cases, bundles of dry hides, iron safe, bundles of brass bars, cases of locks, case of buttons, case of phynile, bags of powder, bundles of teakwood, bags of sweeping grain and docras of cotton etc etc.

Also 144 pieces of Timber.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4987.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF TAKING MANGO CROPS OF THE 8 VILLAGES OF POWAI ESTATE.

On WEDNESDAY the 30th March, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No 52 Medows Street, by order of the proprietors of the Powai Estate, the right of taking Mango crops of the 8 villages of Powai Estate.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

AUCTIONEERS SALE OF A BIG LOT OF GERMAN HURRICANE LANTERNS AND GLOBES.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Societa De Commercio Italo-Orientale and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentor concerned:—

About 2,300 German Hurricane lanterns, big size.
About 1,000 German lanterns, small size.
About 10,000, (ten thousands) globes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

Third Week!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS'

Present to-night and this week the

THIRD INSTALMENT

(Episodes 7, 8 and 9—6,000) feet of their popular and powerful Serial.

"The Hawk's Trail"

featuring the celebrated Screen Stars

KING BAGGOT
GRACE DARMOND
RHEA MITCHELL

Lavish production. Screen's greatest acted KING BAGGOT in 10 great roles.

Screen's most beautiful women.
Double love story.
Greatest hypnotic scene ever presented.
Exciting episodes climaxes.
15 Great Episodes—

"The Hawk's Trail"

KING BAGGOT, the gentleman, and the man of culture and refinement is totally lost when this master player assumes the disguise in "The Hawk's Trail" of the high-caste Chinaman so that he may learn secrets from the Chinese underworld.

The most unusual serial ever presented.

See the novel and mysterious hypnotic spell effects produced by marvellous triple-exposure.

A Comedy is the Programme.

Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m

THE DARLING OF THE SCREEN

Mary Pickford

IN

"A MARKET OF CLOTHESLINE ALLEY"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

The Bandman Comedy Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-45

The Successful Romantic play in four acts

"THE MIDNIGHT WEDDING."

By Walter Howard

Author of the (STORY OF THE ROSARY)

To-morrow (Thurs.) Night:

The Criterion Theatre, London great success

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"

CYRIL MAUDE great success.

Friday 1st April Night

The great success of modern times

"ROMANCE."

BY EDWARD SHELDOM

THE PLAY THAT CROWDED THE LYRIC THEATRE, London for three years.

Saturday 2nd April Night

GRAND VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME

including, the world famed sketch

"THE MONKEY'S PAW"

by W. W. JACOBS.

and

"DUDS"

A Comedy Sketch By J. Oliver Twiss.

Saturday 2nd April at 5 p. m.

SPECIAL Reduced Price Matinee

The company's recent success

"THE MIDNIGHT WEDDING"

BY WALTER HOWARD

Author of

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

Prices:—Matinee at 5 p. m. Rs. 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.
" Night: at 9-45 p. m. Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

CINEMA PROGRAMME.
at 6-30 p. m. daily

GRAND PICTURE IN 6 PARTS:

"THE LONG LANE'S TURNING"

An educative photo-play illustrating how a lawyer who succumbed to a momentary desire for drink and the disastrous consequences he had to face.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!!
USUAL PRICES.

Just For 3 Days

Commencing to-day—Wednesday,

The unique and unparalleled Story of the Tarzan Series—the Great and Wonderful photodrama, which galvanized the audiences at the West-End Cinema for Two Consecutive Weeks

"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"

The Masterman, the king of the Lions, in Love!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present this Monumental Film on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday only.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows to-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present a superb Gounmont photo-play

"THE FALL OF A SAINT"

(6 Reels—6,000 feet)

featuring the popular star

JOSEPHINE EARLE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In case the above picture is not received in time "Girl of the Sea" a Special Williamson Submarine picture will be screened instead of the above.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 NIGHTLY 9-45.

COLYER and HODSON

in a

MUSICAL COMEDY
POT POURRI.

"AROUND THE TOWN,

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE PICTORIAL

THE LANGDONS

Two Charming Juveniles in Song and Dance

ALGERIAN ACROBATS

In Comedy tumbling with performing Fox Terriers,

THE EMPRESS

POETRY OF MOTION

To-day Wednesday 30th March
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Marie Corelli's famous work.

"Sorrows of Satan"

Thursday 31st March
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"HOLY ORDERS"

Marie Corelli's Masterpiece;

Friday 1st April
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"MACBETH"

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tramway Terminus—Girgaum
Presents
TO-NIGHT
another Indian mythological picture

Vikrama Satva Pariksha

A sequel to our previous triumph

SHANI PRABHAV

Produced by Hindustan Film Co.
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Extra Prize Matinee at 3-30 and 5-15 on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

NEXT WEEK
a new VITAGRAPH serial

THE SILENT AVENGER

a million-dollar super-serial of
LOVE and HONOUR,
DANGER and DARING,
Featuring the popular hero of the Screen:
WILLIAM DUNCAN

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT! TO NIGHT!!

RUKMINI-HARAN

OR

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

IN 7 REEL

Owing to the repeated requests of the kind Patrons the management of the IMPERIAL CINEMA have decided to prolong the exibition of the much talked of film for a week only

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World

Next Week
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE ROCKIES

TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Daily
MATINEES on Bank Holiday and Saturday at 5p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5.15, p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

An invaluable restorative in cases of

Exhaustion

When the system is "below par," any unusual strain upon the vitality often causes a feeling of exhaustion

This feeling of exhaustion is due to a sudden partial collapse of the vital powers of the body

That is because the drain upon the vitality has been greater than the body can replace.

Now, exhaustion is not only distressing in itself, but it indicates that the vital powers of the body are "run-down"

And it is in such cases that the help of 'Wincarnis' proves of such great value.

Because 'Wincarnis' possesses a four-fold power—it is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder and a Nerve strengthener, all in one

Thus 'Wincarnis' promotes *new* strength, *new* rich red blood, *new* nerve force and *new* vitality—all at one time

That is why over 50,000 Doctors recommend it.

If *you* are subject to Exhaustion, or are Weak, or Anæmic, or Nervous, or Run-down, take advantage of the new and vigorous health 'Wincarnis' offers you.

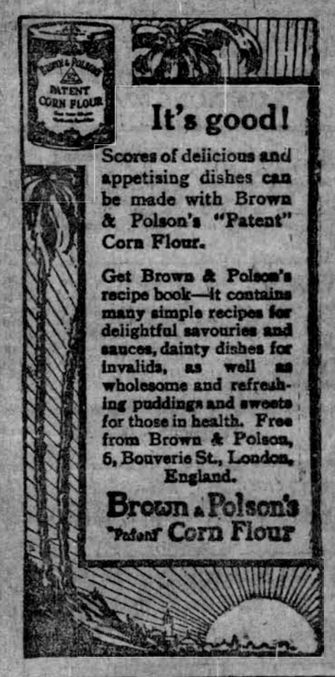
Get a bottle of 'Wincarnis' and begin taking it to-day

But be *sure* you get 'Wincarnis' Don't be tempted to buy a substitute.

WINCARNIS

Of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.

COLEMAN & Co., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.



It's good!

Scores of delicious and appetising dishes can be made with Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour.

Get Brown & Polson's recipe book—it contains many simple recipes for delightful savouries and sauces, dainty dishes for invalids, as well as wholesome and refreshing puddings and sweets for those in health. Free from Brown & Polson, 6, Bouverie St., London, England.

Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour

The Renowned Panacea of the Hind
Pharmacopœia

MAKARADHWAJA

Prepared with the purest ingredients, including gold
7 doses Re. 1, 30 doses Rs. 8.
1 tola Rs. 16.
(*Packing and Postage Free.*)

The Pre-eminent Physician of India, MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S., writes:—

"I can assert that your preparations are made according to sastric principles and are pure."

"*Makaradhwaja*" *pamphlet sent free.*

Makaradhwaja Store.

256, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Telegrams: "SARNASIDUR," Calcutta

(We do not prepare or sell any other medicine. Our sole attention and care is concentrated in preparing the genuine MAKARADHWAJA.)

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES

New York, 28th March 1921

May	12 42
July	12 84
October	13 30

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 18th March 1921

Week's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	71 000
" Exports to Great Britain	7.00
" " to France and Continent	60 000
" " to Japan	15.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,385,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,575000

New York, 21th March 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6 000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " to Continent	10.000

New York, 29th March, 1921

Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	12 000
Futures at New York May	12.52
Futures at New York July	13 01
" " Oct	13.48
Spot Cotton at New York	1..46
" Orleans	11.50
Future at New Orleans May.	12.11
" " July	12.53
Hair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	6 3/8
Demand Bills	391.25
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	98.1/2
" " Foreign	

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 29th March 1921

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May		262
Fully Good Bengal	April-May		204
Fully Good Bengal			nil
Fine Comras	Apr-May		231
"	July-August		245

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 29th Mar 21

Fully Good M G Bengal	May	202
Fully Good M G Broach	April-May	262
Fine M. G. Comras	April-May	231

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 29th March 1921

Description.	Super-Fine	F G Good.	Delivery.	
				Rs
M.G. Bengal	205	195	180	"
M.G. Sind Punjab	205	195	180	"
M.G. Comra No. 2	230	220	205	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	270	260	245	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	252	242	227	"
M.G. Khandesh No. 2				"

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

March 29.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning rather weak for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 255½. It gradually went up to Rs. 260 and then declined to Rs. 258 and then again advanced to Rs. 264 and remained Rs. 262½ at 3 p.m., and finally closed at Rs. 262. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 261 and closed at Rs. 262.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 28th March 1921.

Cotton	10722	Bales
Wheat	3224	Cwts.
Linseed	89	"
Rape, etc.	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	1706	"
Poppyseed	20	"
Groundnuts	Nil	"
Castorseed	86	"
Rice	1419	"
Myrabollams	4526	"
Cottonseed	10118	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	371	"
Juwar	Nil	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1786	"
Bajra	Nil	"
Coal	530	Tons

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO

NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.

Incorporated in Portugal.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,656,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000)
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,900,000 (£5,527,800)

STATE BANK OF THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Head Office—LISBON.

BRANCHES.

LONDON:—275, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.

PARIS:—8, Rue Helder.

NEW YORK—Wall Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Portugal (30 Branches).
Brazil (9 Branches).
East Africa (9 Branches).
West Africa (15 Branches).
Azores (2 Branches).
Madeira.
Macau.
Timor.
Belgian Congo.
Portuguese India.

Over 500 correspondents in all importan Commercial Centres.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

BOMBAY (Temporary) OFFICE.
Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M. de Medeiros, Manager.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 29th March, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 1/2
Bank Demand	1/3 9/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 3/8
Fcs, Demand	300
American Dollars	400
Hongkong Dollars	185 1/2
Shanghai	252 1/2
Japan	189
Singapore	181/2

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations,

29th March, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p
Iron	3/4	85	0	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1¼	86	0	0
Do.	1½	86	0	0
Do.	1¾	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0

COPPER RATES

29th March 1921

Copper	3/4	86	0	0
Do.	1	93	0	0
Do.	1¼	97	0	0
Do.	1,8	100	0	0
Do.	1½	100	0	0
Do.	2/	96	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		80	0	00
Panch ton a Point		96	0	
Copper English Bars		76	0	0
Brass Bars		87	0	0
Lead		85	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations,

Bazaar Rates

29th March, 1921

Bazaar Terms 4-30 p. m.

Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	61	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	61	0	0
Wheat, Rajputana Bangla	62	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	8	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	8	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	10	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	0	0
Teaseed, White 80-15	70	0	0
Teaseed, Gujar 70-25	64	0	0
Teaseed, Gujar 50-50	60	0	0
Teaseed, Black	58	0	0
Poppyseed White	12	8	0
Groundnuts	61	0	0
Mowraseed	7	8	0
Barley	49	0	0
Castorseed	46	0	0
Vrar	37	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat May	9	3	0
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	14	5	9
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teaseed Gujar 80-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teaseed Gujar 70-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teaseed Gujar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

COLOUR MARKET,

March 29.

The market has given up its lethargy and healthy tone is in sight. The market witnesses very robust demand from the up-country. Again the merchants in view of the present demand and in anticipation of the higher rates from Home are inclined to purchase for stock from the local stocks. German Alizarine has been the most affected and values have advanced. German 20 per cent. paste which was ruling at Rs. 200 per cwt. is now quoted at Rs. 235 per cwt. Brahma and Cow Brand have gone up to Rs. 300 per cwt. Congo Red has not advanced much, but significant business passed at the ruling rates. The tone on the whole is firm.

Quotations:—

Alizarine 20 per cent, Rs. 235 per cwt.
Alizarine (Brahama), Rs. 275 to 300 per cwt.
Congo Red 8B, Rs. 5-8 to 6 per lb.
Congo Red (or), Rs. 4-4 to 5 per lb.
Crysophinine G Conc, Rs. 13 per lb.
Crysophinine (ord), Rs. 6 per lb.
Crome Leather, Rs. 4 per lb.
Auramine O, Rs. 11 per lb.
Auramine (ord), Rs. 6-8 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 9 per lb.
Malachite Green, Rs. 10 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 1-12 to 2-12 per lb.

MILL-STORES.

March 29.

The intervening holidays of Easter had good deal of effect on business which was comparatively quiet. Healds have exhibited no weakness during the past few days. Home offers are however steady, since, recent quotations are nearly 4-4d. per 800 eyes. Woollen goods have fair inquiry. Quotations are almost same.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

March 29.

Sodium sulphide had fair inquiry. Magnesium chloride German has slightly advanced owing to scarcity and up-country demand. Aniline and Antimony salt kept dull. Glauber salt and Country Washing soda kept in demand, and the rates were maintained at the same level. Sizing starches had a little animation. Sago had slightly upward tendency. Farina K kept steady at Rs. 19-12-0. Maize starch Pearl American is quoted at Rs. 26. Other chemicals have little of importance.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th March, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6am, 10 a. m., 2 p m, 4 p.m., and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29,799
Temperature of Air	degrees	82 1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	74 2
Dew Point	"	70 9
Relative humidity of Air		0 703
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky—cloudy—10)		1-6
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	89 7
Minimum do do	"	76 8
General direction of Wind	From midnight	NW SSE, NW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	to midnight	180 miles

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

March 29.

S S Karoa, Stewert, Durban.

DEPARTURE.

March 29.

S S Frienfels, Mackinon, Hull, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Glenfinlas, Nicol, Kowsichang.
S S Tomiura Maru, Wada, Calcutta.
S S Chakdara, Abbott, Busreh.
S S Warawala, Hutchings, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Golobaria for Rangoon.
Steamer Gazana for Calcutta.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Queda for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Hsin Shoun for China.
Steamer Karachi for Alleppy.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karoa, 3607 tons, Captain W T Stewert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and 877 passengers.

S S Frienfels:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Frienfels, 3545 tons, Captain Mackinnon, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Hull, etc., with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S S Glenfinlas:—The steamer Glenfinlas, 2014 tons, Captain T Nicol, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kowsichang (Siam), with ballast.

S S Tomiura Maru:—The steamer Tomiura Maru, 2340 tons, Captain J Wada, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakdara, 1581 tons, Captain A Gabbott, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busher, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Warawala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warawala, 1343 tons, Captain L Hutchings, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

EXPORT

March 29.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—40 bales wool raw, D Govindjee; 25 bales wool raw, M Omersee; 237 bales wool raw, M Balia; 5 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David; 87 bales wool, C Chaganlal; 6005 cwts myrabollams, D Bhicajee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 56 bales wool, Champalal Ramsaruu; 74 bales wool, R Balbindas and Co; 43 bales wool, D Kundanmal and Co; 68 bales wool, C Chaganmall; 6000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—1220 cwts linseed cake, Kulkerni Lele and Co; 502 cwts staves, 209 cwts heads and hoops, Spencer and Co; 4000 cwts cotton seed, Louis Drefus and Co; 6 packages sulphur, Eastern Bank.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—1500 tons manganese ore, King King and Co; 4 bales lamb skin, Cox and Co.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—2500 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Kalyan for London:—75 cwts ginger, E Nowroji and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 10 cwts caraway seed, Kulkerni Lele and Co; 2 bales woollen carpet, Coutts and Co; 333 cwts jam, H M A A Dehdesti; 18 bales cow hides, R AliMahmed; 250 cwts cassein flour, C Jivanlal; 9 cwts ivory, M Valliji; 10 packages bristles, 30 bales cotton, Cox and Co, 7 bales woollen carpet, Bontor and Co; 20 tons cassein, Indian Dairy Supply and Co; 4 bales woollen and cotton carpets, King Kang and Co; 1000 cases khismiss, Ii Miller and Co.

S S Kalyan for Antwerp:—105 cwts gum kadaya, Samji Khetsee; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Trevere for Venice:—35 bales silk waste, Gorio and Co; 33 cwas coffee, Volkart Bros.

S S Trevere for Trieste:—165 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 248 bales cotton, K M Nathoe and Co.

S S Lena for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, Khimji Vishram and Co; 220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 1064 bales cotton, 2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Favignana for Penon:—150 cwts manganese ore, Podor and Sons.

S S Delagoa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 400 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat; 701 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 500 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Delagoa Maru for Yokohama:—400 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Delagoa Maru for Moji:—350 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Delagoa Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Delagoa Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

IMPORT

March 29.

S S Queda from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co:—139400 bags rice, 50 bags white beans, 1632 bags millet, 500 bags moong, 1999 bags cotton seed.

S S Tevere from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Treslino S N Co:—150 bales paper, 1 case sterling, 12 cases glassware, 27 cases lamp, 10 bales cotton, 2100 bags almond, 59 packages gum arabic, 40 bags moong, 10 bundles baitron.

S S Kalyan from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; 100 cases gin, 30 casks ink, 1030 cases brandy, 12 cases medicine, 100 cases almond, 8 boxes 2 cases sovereign, 1 box specie, 990 cases vermouth, 20 bundles ivory, 100 cases cognac, 263 casks aniline colour, 115 cases glue, 200 casks alizarine dyes, 246 crates tiles, 70 cases marble tiles, 90 cases broken tiles, 845 bars silver.

S S Luzon Maru from Bassein, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—72060 bags rice.

S S Cooeyuna from Calicut, Agents B I S N Co:—3535 baskets, wet dates, 501 bags dry dals, 5 bales carpet.

ANKLESHWAR HIGH SCHOOL.

DEMAND FOR NATIONALISATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

The movement for nationalising the High School conducted by the Ankaleshwar Municipality was brought to a culmination point yesterday. 252 out of 489 Municipa votes and 355 other taxpayers have already voted in writing in favour of nationalisation. A meeting of voters, taxpayers and guardians of the school going children held to-day under the auspices of the Municipality when Mr. Nasarvanjee Ankaleshwaria president of the Municipality presided. Mr. Chhotalal Gandhi proposed a resolution recommending the Municipality to nationalise its high School. Principal Gidwan made a passionate appeal to voters and tax payers to vote in favour of nationalisatio and to empty the school if it was not nationalised. Moulvi Sath further supporte the resolution. The President afte summarising the arguments for and again nationalisation asked voters and other opposed to nationalistion to stand up Only one gentleman appeared to stand up The President then asked the voters in favour of the nationalisation to stand up. At this the whole meeting including the students and others got up. Some con fusion naturally ensued and the Presiden taking advantage of this situation dissolve the meeting and he himself was about go. Principal Gidwani then stood upon a chair and exhorted all in commanding tone to keep quiet and sit down. The Presi dent then resumed his seat and took votes when all voted in favour of nationalisation while nobody opposed it. The President failed in his attempts to break up the meeting started the novel idea of taking down the names of all voting in favour of nationalisation. Some names were taken down with Mr. Gidwani's assistance. Bu the President left the meeting abruptly when the utter impossibility of taking dow the names of all the voters was brought home to him. Mr. Gidwani then got up again and announced amidst loud applause the indisputable victory of non-cooperators and impressed upon the audience the imperative duty of observing discipline without which Swarajya could not be obtained.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th March 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal both by day and by night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Jhansi where they are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual except at Allahabad where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and is in defect at other stations in Rajputana. Day temperature is slightly lower than usual at Jacobabad and is nearly normal elsewhere; night temperature is below normal at Jacobabad and Bikaner and slightly above it at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Indore is nearly normal at Surat and Neemuch and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is either normal or slightly higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is slightly above normal at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded Humidity and temperature remain nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and is in defect in Hyderabad and in the north of the Bombay Deccan. Dey temperature is slightly higher than usual; night temperature is above normal in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 0,35in. of rain; elsewhere weather has been dry. Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme south and on the west coast of the Peninsula but fine dry clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain generally dry.

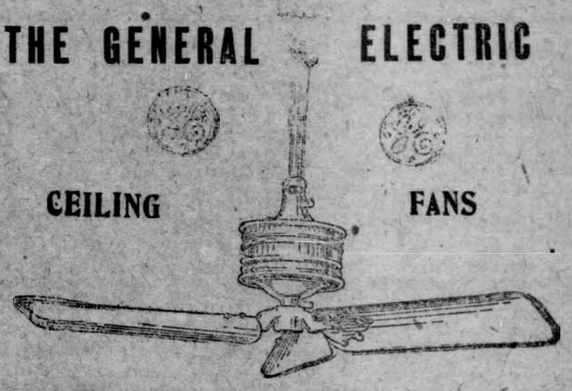
India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th March 1921.

The western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in Kashmir and is passing away eastwards.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, 29th MARCH 1921.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum in 24 hours Past 24	Temp in Shade: Minimum in Past 24 hours	Humidity: 08 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st November to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st November to date
Sind—						
Hyderabad	73	63	0	72	0 06	—3.87
Do.	84	74	0	71	0 17	—3.42
Jacobabad						
Do.	93	65	8	55	0 06	—1.46
Do. 10th	89	64	0	46	2.84	—1.39
Rajputana—						
Mount Abu	64	51	9	34	0 01	—1.28
Ratnagar	87	54	0	28	0 11	—1.73
Jaipur	92	60	1	28	3 38	—1.81
Jodhpur	93	60	0	26	1 33	—1.47
Ajmere	92	46	0	23	1 30	—1.29
Ambala	90	58	2	32	1 28	—1 00
Delhi						
United Provinces—						
Agra	89	57	0	35	2 36	—1 62
Mainpuri	104	61	0	41	3.01	—1.36
Jhansi	101	64	0	34	2.04	—0 16
Cawnpore	92	65	8	00	0	+1 09
Allahabad	87	56	0	19	0 28	—1.21
Bundelkhand and Malwa—						
Saugor	93	48	0	4	0 22	—1 11
Damoh	92	50	0	0	0 41	—1 13
Ajaigarh	95	50	0	0	0 06	—1 07
Jaipur	72	00	0	74	0	—1 13
Khajuraho	89	52	0	8	0	—1 08
Mhow	83	54	0	00	0	—0 73
Western Rajputana States—						
Abu—						
Sirohi	80	50	0	57		—1 44
Deesa	90	00	0	28	0	—1 46
Palanpur	90	00	0	00	0	—0.67
Baroda	90	00	0	00	0	—1 24
Ahmedabad	90	00	0	00	0 07	—1 37
Surat	90	00	0	41	0	—1 52
Ahmednagar	94	00	0	00	0	—1 77
Deesa	90	00	0	24	0 06	—1 55
Poona	90	00	0	00	0.04	—1 53
Sadras	95	00	0	31	1 19	—1 37
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—						
Jubbulpore	100	65	4	36	0 29	—1 04
Nagpur	101	00	0	28	0.00	—1 0 80
Hoshangabad	100	67	0	28	0 00	—1 1 82
Khandwa	100	62	0	17	0.10	—1 0 80
Akola	100	67	0	28	0.06	—1 1 22
Amraoti	100	57	0	20	0 20	1 01
Badnur	100	67	0	26	0 00	0 03
Chanda	98	72	0	00	2.20	0 96
Raipur	99	8	..	76	0	+0 95
Konkan—						
Bombay	86	76	7	91	0	—1 00
Ratnagiri	88	77	0	32	0.15	—1 04
Marmugoa	101	64	3	24	0	—1 00
Karwar	99	8	68	3	43	0	—1 04
Southern Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Malegaon	97	67	7	23	0 12	—1 00
Ahmednagar	103	64	3	20	0	—1 35
Poona	100	66	3	28	0 00	1 17
Sholapur	98	67	0	14	0	—1 05
Belgaum	100	73	4	24	0.82	1 46
Kolhapur	100	68	0	25	0	—1 30
Belgaum	100	73	4	24	0 60	1 47
Ashtagrama	103	67	0	70	0 01	1 40
Hyderabad	93	60	7	3	0	—1 00
Nizamabad	96	67	0	73	0 77	2 05
Carnatic—						
Madras	93	77	3	37	0 01	+2 30
Cuddalore	93	67	0	33	16 27	+5 71
Vellore	88	67	0	33	29 90	+5 37
Trichinopoly	96	77	3	32	1.72	+2 51
Coimbatore	104	70	0	50		
Madras Coast—						
Nellore	104	67	0	1	0 35	—5.21
Calicut	90	73	1	73	3 10	—2.15
Pondicherry	90	72	0	82	36 97	—1.98
Madras	90	77	0	71	3 50	+15.11
Nagapatam	100	73	0	71	11.30	—0 49
Cuddalore	88	69	4		27 61	+5.46
Trichinopoly	..	68	5		66.40	+18.36
Pamban		75	0			+36.11

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC



CEILING FANS

Complete with 3 curved alluminium Blades, Down Rods, Conopies and Speed Regulators, etc. 220/250 Volts ..... Rs. 200 each.

Special Price for quantities.

Apply:— THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,
16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Note the date

A single trial will make you permanent customer

GRAND ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE

Jewellery, Carpets, Silks, Cotton, Brassware and Antiquities

FOR 2 WEEKS ONLY

Commencing 1st April 1921

ENORMOUS REDUCTION

AT

Pohoomull Brothers

WATSONS ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER

Tele. 3503.

GROSSMITH'S

Shem-El-Nessim

The Scent of Araby

There is a mystic Eastern charm about Shem-El-Nessim that delights the senses. It is like a dream of an Arabian garden, and has been happily described as

An Inspiration in Perfume

wonderfully lasting and delightfully refreshing.

Prepared in every form necessary for the perfectly harmonious toilet which distinguishes the woman of taste.

Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dental Cream, Soap, Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Cream, Bath Crystals, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Brilliantine.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND BAZAARS.

Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

J. GROSSMITH & SON, LONDON, LTD.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors of the Celebrated Oriental Perfumes HASU-NO-HANA, PHUL-NANA, and WANA-RANEE.

SWARAJ: NOTHING LESS.

PANDIT MOTILAL ON PRESENT SITUATION.

HIS WARNING TO PLEADERS.

"GIVE UP PRACTICE OR PRACTICE WILL GIVE YOU UP."

The following is a summary of the Presidential address of Pandit Motilal Nehru at the Rajputana, Central India and Ajmer Merwara, Political Conference:—

The memorable Congress at Nagpur was held but 10 weeks, ago. Short as that interval has been, it has witnessed remarkable events in the history of the country. It behoves us to examine these events in a calm and dispassionate spirit so as to find out where we are, and what we have got to do. It is well known what has led to the situation which presents itself to-day and I shall not touch upon events preceding last session of the Congress, nor go into the harrowing details of the Punjab Tragedy and the discreditable breach of faith in connection with the Khilafat question. I shall refrain from saying anything which is likely to excite you, or to rouse your passion. The time for that is long since past. We have to proceed in the light of cold reason, if we wish to see clearly the course which lies before us. And in this connection, I may be permitted to say that the line of action adopted by not a few of those, who profess to be non-violent non-cooperationists, has been a direct negation of the principle for which they stand. It is, therefore, essential that we should clearly understand that principle and the manner in which it is to be applied in practice.

"SWARAJ: AND NOTHING LESS."

Since the passing of the Non-Cooperation resolution by the Special Congress in Calcutta we are frankly out for an open fight with the present system of the Government. It is important at the very outset to have a clear conception of what it is that we are fighting for. It has been authoritatively declared by the Indian National Congress that our goal is complete Swaraj. It has been proclaimed from a thousand platforms in every part of the country that we shall have full Swaraj, and will be satisfied with nothing less. There is no doubt as to the [illegible] of the word Swarajya in the mind of any one now. The man in the street knows it, the cultivator knows it, the British Cabinet knows it, His Majesty the King knows it. His Majesty has used the word in the message he was graciously pleased to send through his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to the New Legislative Assembly. In its origin a pure Sanskrit word, it has now been incorporated in the King's English and must be taken to have a definite meaning. In the past, it has no doubt been very much misinterpreted and misunderstood and has brought trouble to those, who used it in the earlier stages of our political life. But it is now of interest only to the historian. The word must be accepted to-day as an authoritative and comprehensive term comprising in one word the whole import of the well-known phrase: "The government of the people, by the people, for the people." And yet we find the anti-Swarajya Anglo-Indian Daily of Ahanabad trying to make out that even Mahatma Gandhi, the great founder of the movement and such an eminent exponent of it as Sriyut Chittaranjan Dass do not know what they mean by Swarajya. This is a deliberate attempt to confuse the form with the substance. What Mahatma Gandhi and Sriyut Dass have declined to do, and very rihtly rightly so, is to commit themselves to the precise form of Swarajya at the present moment. They have never expressed any doubt as to the substance which has time and again been described as a government, which will give effect to the will of the people in all matters concerning them or their country. They do not take upon themselves to say how the will of the people is to be ascertained at any given moment. Much silly talk has of late been going on about this among people, who ought to know better. If the principle for which we are fighting is conceded to-day, and I am told that our Government is from this moment going to be the government of the people by the people for the people, I will tell you to-morrow what the precise form of that government ought to be. But I can not undertake to say that the answer I shall give to-morrow shall be the same as I shall give, say a year hence. That will depend on what transpires in the meanwhile. Events are marching fast and the Government is forcing the pace by moving from blunder to blunder at lightning speed. It cannot expect us to remain where we are. For instance, we might be willing to-day to have Swaraya within the Empire, if the conditions are made possible. The situation may possibly so develop in the near future, that we may find that our safety lies only in keeping the British Government at arms length. The fact that we are insisting on the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs being redressed as a condition precedent to Swarajya, furnishes the key to the whole position. It is not a mere matter of obstinacy on our part to take no heed of the genuine appeal of H. H. R., the Duke of Connaught to forgive and to forget. It is a matter of principle with us, a matter of the deepest concern to us. And the reason is this: we have not introduced any limitations in our creed. We are not particularly anxious to go out of the Empire nor are we so enamoured of the Empire as to wish to remain within it, without the enjoyment may be not so willing a year or even six months hence. And that is the reason why we say to the bureaucracy openly and clearly without any prevarication or mental reservation that the Khilafat and the Punjab incidents have driven out of us the last vestige of confidence in you. To forgive and to forget those incidents cannot possibly restore the lost confidence and before you inspire fresh confidence, you can not expect us to treat with you. By insisting on the redress of the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs, we are applying to you the acid test of sincerity. By failing to redress those wrongs and merely asking us to forgive and to forget, you refuse to undergo the test. We say, we cannot accept your word. This, gentlemen, is the true position. It is not a question of hatred or vengeance against the culprits of the Punjab. We are surely not risking our all simply for the pleasure of having an O'Dwyer or a Dyer punished. We can easily forgive them for their offences, heinous as they were. But we cannot, we will not forgive the system of government which is capable of screening such offenders. It is the spirit underlying such action on the part of the Government that we are out to destroy and have no quarrel with individuals. To put it in the language of Mahatma Gandhi, we are giving the Government a chance to mend itself, but if it will not mend we are frankly out to end it, at any cost.

Now let us see what the Government is fighting for. It is fighting for the old spirit, uncontrolled power, the subordination of the freewill of the people to the autocratic whim of the Bureaucracy. And in doing so, it is only carrying out the traditions of all autocratic governments of the past and the present, which have been superimposed upon a people against their own will. The issue between the Government and ourselves is a clear cut one, and no amount of camouflage in the shape of Reform Acts and Ministerial assurances can close it. We clearly see the old wine in new bottles and will have none to it. The game of appearing liberal, while you are really autocratic, has been played too long to deceive us now.

TWO PARTIES.

I hope I have now made it clear what each party is fighting for the people on the one side and the Government on the other. Let us now examine the nature of the fight put up by each party. First of all who are the parties to the contest? They are the non-violent non-cooperationists, carrying with them the great mass of the people on the one side and the Bureaucracy with its allies, the Anglo-Indians and the Indian Moderates on the other. I know that this statement will evoke a storm of hostile criticism and will be totally denied by the Government and its allies. It does not however, admit of the slightest doubt, and if convincing proof of its strict truth were wanting a short while ago, it has now been abundantly furnished by the Government and its allies. Let us take each unit composing the opposing forces by itself. There are first the non-cooperationists. It cannot be denied that they are in the thick of the fight; indeed there could be no fight but for them. Is the great mass of the people with them? That is the most important point and will be strenuously contested. But what are the facts? The Government might say what it pleases, but what it really believes is apparent from the recent action it has taken under the now famous Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code against not only individuals, but whole district and hundreds of thousands, if not millions of people *en masse*. Where was the necessity for such action if the people have not caught the spirit of Non-Cooperation? How else do you account for the huge mass meetings attended by ten to fifty thousand people in almost every part of the country? I remember the day when with the utmost coaxings and persuasion it was only possible to collect a handful of men for a public meeting. Announce a Non-Cooperation meeting to-day in any part of the country, and you draw thousands at the shortest possible notice unless they are prevented by force or executive order from attending. But I shall not attempt to put my case too high. I have conducted too many cases not to know the inadvisability of adopting such a course. I am, therefore, free to admit that while the spirit of Non-Cooperation is permeating the masses at a rate at which no Government however powerful can stop it, the fact remains that the people generally are not yet fully trained in the practical application of the principle. If that were not so, there would be no necessity for drawing up the programme of Non-Cooperation in progressive stages as we have done, and we would have adopted at once every item beginning with the relinquishment of titles and ending with civil disobedience.

Let me take this opportunity to express my full concurrence with the remarks of the Chairman of your Reception Committee about the disgraceful incident which happened at the last flower show at Ajmer. Tomfooleries of this nature can only bring discredit on those engaged in them and through them on the whole movement. You must remember that you are engaged in a life and death struggle and cannot hope to win by enacting disgraceful scenes of buffoonery. I hope you will take this in the right spirit.

MONSTER OF REPRESSION.

Well, to come back to the point. You will bear in mind that I am now talking of the parties to the contest and not of their exact preparedness for the battle. I have admitted that the general public are not yet fully prepared. My point is that whatever the extent of their preparedness, they have whole-heartedly cast in their lot with the non-cooperationists and have ranged themselves on their side in spite of the counter propaganda of the Government, and its allies. I hope that I have established that point. The Government has now let loose the monster of repression in all directions, without let or hindrance but the very fact, that it has felt itself compelled to do so, is proof positive that the other methods available to it have failed to keep the people on its side. There is no reason to be discouraged at this; it only shows that we have arrived at a definite stage of the battle which was fully expected.

MODERATE ALLIES.

Now let us look to the array of parties on the other side. There is the Government with all its resources backed by the Anglo-Indians and its new allies, the Moderates. The Moderates deny that they have allied themselves to the Government against the people, and claim that they are cooperating with the Government to better the lot of the people. This is obviously a contradiction in term. If the system of Government is permeated as we say it is by a reactionary spirit, you cannot possibly cooperate with it without being affected by that spirit. The short experience we have gained of the Moderates in power proves that they have already imbibed enough of that spirit to make common cause with the Government against the people. We have an Indian Governor of a Province resorting to illegal forms of repression even more actively than the alien Governors of other provinces and the irony of it is that this Indian Governor is one of the most distinguished lawyers of the day. We have Indian Ministers and the exhibition one of them is making of himself by issuing grandiose communiques on the effect of our movement on the students reminds us of the old saying: *Mendki ra zukam paida shud* (the little frog has caught a cold). He may be taken as a fair sample of others. This much for the Moderates in power.

Then we have those in the Council, holding no office at present but are budding Governors, Executive Councillors, and Ministers. As for those who are neither in power nor in the Councils, where are they? Echo answers where? A few there are no doubt who are left unprovided for, but they are only abiding their opportunity and are meanwhile busy in creating it by disseminating a propaganda of falsehood and abuse in the Moderate press. In this state of things, who can deny that the parties to the contest are as I have described them. The non-cooperationists with the general public on one side, the Bureaucracy, the Anglo-Indians and the Moderates on the other. We are undoubtedly on the offensive in this campaign and the bureaucracy with its allies on the defensive. The opposing forces are moral and spiritual on the one hand, and purely material on the other. It is a duel in which each party is free to select his own weapon. We have selected ours from the very beginning, and are going to stick to it to the finish. It is non-violent Non-Cooperation in progressive stages. The resources of the Bureaucracy are unlimited, and its choice, to utilise any or all of them, is unrestricted. We believe they are all hopelessly ineffectual against the true steel we have armed ourselves with. The Bureaucracy has from to time changed its weapon the process is still going on, and is bound to continue till a long discarded weapon is restored in its place in the Government armoury. That weapon is true statesmanship. The Government has got unaccustomed to it, and is having recourse to inefficient substitutes. First came ridicule and our movement was characterised as the most "foolish of all foolish schemes". But it is a silly world and foolishness grew apace from village to village, town to town, province to province till it spread throughout the length and breadth of India. The next weapon employed was threats coupled with persuasion. And we now find ourselves face to face with repression in all its nakedness. This is the time of the real trial and much will depend upon the way on which you go through it. The severer the repression, the greater should, and, I am sure, will be the effort of non-cooperationists.

GAINS AND LOSSES.

Let us pause here for a Minute and count our gains or losses so far. We have lost no important positions, and have captured some points of great strategical value. There have no doubt been some minor reverses and set-backs as was only "natural". We would indeed deserve the ridicule showered upon us by our friends the Moderates, if we launched on a campaign of this magnitude in the hope that it would be a walk over. We have never claimed immunity from the vicissitudes of war. We fully expected and were ready to pay heavily for every inch of ground gained, and to submit to temporary set-backs. The most remarkable thing, however, is that we have so far suffered no actual reverse. All that can be said is that we have not made much progress in certain directions as we have made in others; in whichever direction we have advanced, we have made a more or less indelible mark, and have firmly established the principle on which our programme is based. The title holders may not have surrendered their titles by the hundred, but they are now thoroughly discredited in public estimation. Lawyers may still be found attending courts but they occupy a most unenviable position. It may, however, be noted that the numbers of those who have actually suspended their practice is by no means so negligible as it is supposed to be. The statistics, I have received and am receiving as General Secretary of the Congress, show very satisfactory results, and the success we have already achieved in the settlement of disputes out of court inspires me with the confidence that the lawyers will not give up their practice at the call of the country, their practice will give them up. As to arbitration courts, we are unable to show them sitting with all the pomp and paraphernalia of the so-called Western temples of justice, but some how or other disputes are being settled in the open fields and under the shade of trees to an extent which has seriously affected the number of institutions in the regular courts. Schools and Colleges have, it is true, not been emptied nor the numbers attending materially reduced, but students and parents alike have imbibed the spirit which is slowly but surely moulding their mentality. The incident at Mymensingh ought to be an eye opener to those who are building their hopes on the slowness of the progress the movement has made among students. Eleven hundred students were sitting there for the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, and the moment they heard of the order under section 144 served upon Srijut Dass no less than eight hundred of them withdrew. What is the moral? The moral clearly is that the spirit of Non-Cooperation is slowly working in the vast majority of the students, and it bursts forth into action the moment the Bureaucracy tries them too far.

GIANT'S STRENGTH.

The result of what I have said is that Non-Cooperation stands firmly on its feet. It has started out bravely on the prescribed course advancing more quickly in certain direction than in others. But by far the most remarkable achievement it has made is among the people, who are our mainstay. There are two kinds of consciousness in human nature. One is the consciousness of the individual, and the other the consciousness of the collection of individuals known as the nation. We have had brilliant examples of individual consciousness, we have had our Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Dadabhai Naoroji, our Pherozeshah Mehta, our Gokhale and many others who saw as clearly as Mahatma Gandhi sees to-day, the difference between dross and real gold, individual preferment being the dross, and national honour and freedom the real gold. Their own consciousness, however, was of little avail to them when they saw their feet. They knew the remedy for the real disease, but they knew also that the patient had to be roused from his slumber to be able to take the remedy. They sounded the note of warning to the Government, but when it came to suggest measures they halted, looked around, and finding the nation in stupour asked for a remedy not for the real disease, but for the stupour—primary education, greater association of Indians in the Government, etc. But what do we find today? The great giant called the Indian nation is aroused by the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and stands firmly on his feet. The measure of his height is the distance, between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin, the measure of his chest is the distance between the Indus and the Burhamputra. Let those, who have trifled with him so far, note his true strength and stature. He stands on the square with his hands folded on his broad chest at the bidding of the master Mahatma Gandhi. And in this posture, he demands the true remedy for the disease which is nothing short of complete Swarajya.

LORD READING'S DUTY.

We have next to consider how the war is going to end. One thing is certain and that is that we cannot lose. It is possible for both parties to come out victorious, for this is a war which need not necessarily [illegible] on either party. If the Government at any moment takes up the true weapon of statesmanship, that moment will see the victory of both the Government and the people. If, however, the true weapon continues to rust for any considerable length of time, the people will come out victorious and the Government will suffer a defeat from which it will not be easy to recover. And here I may be allowed to say a word about the impending change in the Viceroyalty Lord Reading, as you are aware has declared that he is coming out to this country as the distinguished representative of British Justice. I have the highest respect for the ideal which the Lord Chief Justice of England represents, and in the long list of Lords Chief Justice, Lord Reading occupies a very high place indeed. I may, however, remind his Lordship that he is coming out to a country, which is governed by laws made by the strong to keep the weak under perpetual subjection and that the well known phrase. "Government by law established" is wholly inapplicable to this country. It is merely a synonym for autocratic power and the only thing that is true of it is that it is established not by law as expressing the will of the people, but by a show of force which has suppressed the will of the people. It will be for his Lordship to find out the justice which he has undertaken to mete out not in the so-called laws of the land but on broad considerations of equity and humanity, and the country will expect him to judge its demand in respect of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs by that standard of justice.

INDIAN STATES.

I am afraid I have trespassed on your time and attention much longer than I had intended, but I feel I shall not be doing my duty, if I resume my seat without a reference to the Native States, the citizens of which are taking an active part in this Conference. I have to make a respectful appeal to the Rulers of these States. They are showing too great a tendency to follow in their own territories the methods of administration which obtain in British India. This tendency, I take the liberty to say, is very much to be deplored. They must remember that those over whom they rule are their own countrymen, their own kith and kin, the children of the common mother of us all. There can be no analogy whatsoever between the Indian Ruling Chiefs governing their own people, and an alien Bureaucracy governing a people different from it in race, religion and country. If they admire British methods of administration, let them by all means adopt such of them as really apply to them. Now what are the British methods which can be said to be applicable? Surely not those which the British follow in countries other than their own but those which they adopt in dealing with their countrymen in their own country. If our Indian Chiefs must imitate the British (though it is not clear to me why), they should strive for a true imitation. Let them by all means import British institutions in their own territories if they so desire, but before doing, so let them pause and consider whether those institutions are really British. They would be following British methods more faithfully than they are doing at present, if they introduce responsible government, Swadeshi and National education, and promote indigenous industries and Hindu and Mahomedan unity in their territories. But what are they doing? They are copying the worst methods devised by an alien Bureaucracy to keep a people under perpetual subjection. Recent events furnish striking illustrations of this. A tale of woe comes from Tonk where the people are suffering great hardships. I am not in a position to discuss details or apportion blame between the ruler and the ruled, and can only express my deep sorrow at the misery which has been caused. I cannot, however, help saying that the methods employed bear more than a family likeness to the worst forms of repression with which we are familiar. What I consider to be specially humiliating is the fact that H. H. the Nawab has asked for British Officers to enquire into the matter thereby admitting his incapacity to deal with his own people.

RAJPUTANA AND KATHIAWAR STATES

Then we have the trouble in Bijolia where the Kisans have felt compelled to resort to passive resistance by withholding the payment of taxes. Jaipur, Jodhpur and Alwar have earned unavoidable notoriety by prohibiting public meetings. Similar examples are not wanting outside Rajputana. The Kathiawar States have, I hear, issued formal orders to the same effect. The happenings at Jamnagar, the territory of the enlightened Jam Saheb than whom no other Indian Prince can claim to be more imbued with the British instinct and traditions, are even more deplorable. A public meeting which was being addressed by our friend Mr. Manni Lal Kothari whom we are all pleased to see here was dispersed by the use of actual force. This high-handed porceeding excited the indignation of Mr. B. P. Shukla who tried to hold a protest meeting in the Rajcote Civil Station, but was not allowed to do so. These incidents can hardly reflect credit on the States concerned. Let me take this opportunity of assuring all Indian Ruling Chiefs that there is no reason for them to be alarmed at the Non-Cooperation movement, which is directed against the British Government only, and not against them. I cannot too strongly impress upon those delegates who come from these States that the true happiness of both the rulers and the ruled lies in a hearty cooperation between them, and that nothing can lead to more disastrous result than the application of our programme of Non-Cooperation to the Indian States. All that we Non-Cooperationists desire is that our Indian Chiefs should rule and treat their subjects as brothers and respond with sympathy and encouragement to their legitimate aspirations. Follow Mahatma Gandhi.

I have done. But before I sit down, let me remind you that the work which lies before you is full of difficulties. We have to overcome great obstacles, undergo great and terrible sufferings. But let these not discourage you. Above all do not for a moment think that we are engaged in an unequal fight in which we are the weaker side, nor that the weapon we have chosen can be rendered useless by all the aeroplanes, machine guns and other instruments of destruction. But remember that this weapon cannot help you if you do not use it in the right manner. Non-violence is the effective part—the blade of our sword, non-cooperation, but the hilt. If you wish to use the weapon effectively, abide by the instructions of him who is both the inventor of the weapon, and the leader of the men who are armed with it. Under the able generalship of Mahatma Gandhi, and with God and truth on your side, you are bound to win whatever the strength of the opposing force.

WAYS OF JUPITER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your notes of the day of the 23rd instant, you spoke but the bare truth when you said that most of the facts which have been published in the Asiatic papers have not even been mentioned in the press of Western Europe. A typical instance of the vagaries of censorship is herein given. A leading vernacular paper of Northern India states as follows:—

Relations between Afghanistan and Bolsheviks

No treaty with England.

Kabul, Kandhar, Herat and Kushk to have telegraphic communications. London, 18th March. The Foreign office has been informed that Afghanistan has signed a treaty with the Bolsheviks. The Government of Afghanistan agrees not to have any political and military connection with England. The Bolshevik government consents to pay 1 million roubles annually to Amir Amanulla Khan, and will join Kabul and Kandhar telegraphically and later on, Herat and Kushk. Russian Consuls will be appointed in Afghanistan and Afghan Consuls in Russia and Central Asia. The Northern India vernacular paper of the 25th inst. publishes this most momentous news while your paper with its monthly expenses running into thousands is blissfully kept ignorant. Verily the tortoise has won the race while the swift-footed hare is taking a nap, thanks to the ante-diluvian Jupiterian benevolence of the deity called the Censor.—Yours etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28 Frere Road,
Bombay, March 28.

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you. If so, try L. H. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. Absolutely safe, per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (D 11), SAMTA, BENGAL.

Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

"PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE."

If you are inclined to have a complete and perfect Cure of the wasting "Diabetes", please see details on Saturday's issue of this paper. Consult in person for further information to:—

Ghia building Khetwadi Main Road, Opp. N. G. Library, Girgaon, Bombay. Consultation Hours:—9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Your Baby's Welfare.

Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The 'Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

Special representative for India.
A. H. P. JENNINGS,
Box 2193. CALCUTTA.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY,

THE ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT

CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST,

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced?

RAM BAL FURNITURE

CLEARING AGENCY

47-49, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

UNDERTAKES

Removal of Furniture, House-holds and . .
All sorts of Transportation work. . . .

PROMPTLY, QUICKLY AND EFFICIENTLY

NO MORE TROUBLE AND WORRY.

Motor Lorries: Buffalo Carts, Horse Waggons all at your disposal. .

DROP A CARD & WE ARE AT YOUR SERVICE..

Write Name and Address clearly to avoid delay.

BUY A Mead

gramophone, with massive Oak Case, 22-in. richly coloured Horn, unbreakable silent running Motor, 11-in. Nickelled Turntable and extra loud Insulated Sound Box, etc. Large stocks of Cabinet Gramophones, Portable Harmless and exquisitely designed Table Grands ready for immediate delivery *direct from factory* at four less than shop prices. Seat ON APPROVAL with six Tunes and 200 needles. Delivered Free aboard steamer any home port. Complete satisfaction or money refunded. Write for Monster Bargain Lists to

CHUTTS & CO. (Dept. 467 P),
P.O. Box 289, Hornby Row, Bombay,
or
MEAD COMPANY (Dept. 467 P),
Birmingham, England.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mails for S. Settlements, China and Japan per the Tara close at 6-30 p.m.
Ordy. and Extraordinary Genl. Meetings of the Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld., 9, Bank Street, 3-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 30.

The Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town Hall is open to the public from to-day.
Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Parsi Central Association and Politic Committee, the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Institution, Hornby Road, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Mar. 31.

Arrival of H. E. the Viceroy, Grant Road Station, in the morning.
Improvement Trust meeting, 4 p.m.
The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Esplanade Road, 10-45 a.m.
Ord. and Extraordinary Genl. Meetings of the Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Home Street, 2-30 and 2-40 p.m., respectively.
Bombay Woollen Mfg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, 42-48, Churchgate Street, 4 p.m.
The Western India Building and Engineering Co., Statutory Meeting, 1, Hummum Street, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 1.

The s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind with outward mails expected to arrive in the evening.
Earl Reading arrives in Bombay Harbour.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 2.

Landing of Earl Reading Viceroy designate of India, Apollo Bunder, 7-30 a.m.
The s.s. Kalyan, with Homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Departure of Lord Chelmsford.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GIMI.—Dorabjee Eduljee Gimi, Father of of Dr. Hirjee D. Gimi and son-in-law of late Mr. Hirjeebhoy Eduljee Mauris aged 73, cause of death, old age. Funeral Wednesday morning, 7-40 a.m. Address:—Opp. Bombay Theatre, Grant Road Corner Ardesher B. Lala's House. 2830

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, at 6 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The mail steamer Kaisar-I-Hind, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m. on Friday next. Mails and passengers will be landed at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 2nd April, 1921.

THE J. N. PETIT PARSI ORPHANAGE.

Under the auspices of the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage Ex-students' Union sports gathering is to be held on the Parsi Orphanage Play Grounds at Lalbaug, at 3 p.m. on Sunday, 3rd April next.

SMYRNA RELIEF FUND.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the following subscriptions:—
"A Friend" .....Rs. 2.
A. S. Gunmaker .....Rs. 5
which we have handed to the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee.

CITY MORTALITY

The total mortality in the City on Monday was 231 as compared to 101 and 192 on the corresponding days of last year and of 1919. Plague was responsible for 7 attacks and 6 deaths and small-pox for 10 attacks and 10 deaths.

PORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Election of 14 representatives to the Bombay City Provincial Congress Committee by the members of the Fort D. C. Committee will be held on Monday, the 11th April, 1921 in the offices of the Swarajya Sabha, 72, Apollo Street, between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. Candidates for election should send in their nominations, duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Fort D. C. Committee. Nomination papers will be received at the Swarajya Sabha offices from the 1st to 8th April between 12 to 4 p.m. Those alone who have joined this Committee on or before the 31st instant will be entitled to stand as candidates and take part in the election.

SOCIAL PURITY MOVEMENT.

During the Shimga Holidays a programme of Holika Sammelan, with the object of discouraging the objectionable customs in connection with the Holi Festival, was arranged by the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute of the Social Service League at four centres, three at Parel and one at Kurla. Open Air Sports and Races were held both at Parel and Kurla in which about 200 boys and girls, employed as half-time workers in the Tata, the Standard, the David and the Swadeshi Mills took part and prizes to the winners were distributed at the hands of Mr. J. M. Jacob, Sub-Manager of the Standard Mills and Mr. Bhathena, Assistant Manager of the Swadeshi Mills, respectively. Besides the sports, the programme consisted of magic lantern lectures, *Purans*, *Kirtans*, *Bhajans*, lectures, magic performances and temperance songs.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality viz. 1440 of the city during the week ending the 26th March, was 23 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 76.45. The figures for the 13th week of 1920 were mortality 849 and death rate 45.07; those for the week during the preceding quinquenium (1916-20) were mortality 925 and the death rate 49.10.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 70 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 622 against 73 and 658 respectively in the preceding week. 6 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 373 were among infants under one year of age. 48 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week.
Small-pox caused 79 attacks and 28 deaths.
Plague caused 47 attacks and 34 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 256 against 357 in the 13th week of 1920 and 351 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20).

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

JUBBULPORE RLY. (2) BEAT B. E. S. OLD BOYS (1).

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Gymkhana ground before a fairly large crowd of spectators. The match of the day was between Jubbulpore Railway and B.E.S. Old Boys. The game proved very interesting—but the B.E.S. Old Boys did not play up to the standard that was expected of them at least in the first half and so they had to suffer the humiliation of a defeat. The Jubbulpore team is a fast lot and they proved themselves polished stick-workers—while their defence was of a high standard. The score at the end remained Jubbulpore (2)—B.E.S. Old Boys (1).

DETAILS OF GAME.

The game was of a very fast character Right from the bully-off the up country team assumed the offensive and carried their determined attacks into the very heart of the enemy's country. The B.E.S. defence at this stage proved extremely rickety and consequently two goals were netted in the first ten minutes as the result of thoughtful feeding by the backs and concerted action on the part of the forwards who played with excellent judgment and harmony. A rot seemed to have set in as far as the B. E. S. Old Boys were concerned at this stage—and they were not able to do anything by way of retaliation. It is true they made some rushes towards their opponents' end of the field—but nothing tangible materialised.

When ends were changed the Jubbulpore team was in a decidedly superior position with a lead of two goals. But in the second moiety the Old Boys began to exert themselves much more and played a decidedly better game than in the first half. The Jubbulpore team has to thank their firm defence-line for being saved from disaster. The up country team also frequently attacked but the vigilance of Hodgkinson the B.E.S. Custodian prevented them from scoring. For the first twenty minutes of the second moiety no alteration was made in the score but a few minutes before the close the B.E.S. succeeded in scoring a goal and reducing the lead secured by their opponents. The time-factor was against them, however, and before their sustained attacks could take further effect the closing whistle sounded preventing them from equalising. The Jubbulpore thus emerged victorious by a lead of one goal.

Umpires: Messrs. Hammond and James.

TO-DAYS GAMES.

Lusitanian B. v. 119th Infantry.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

ENGLAND VERSUS FRANCE.

QUADRUPLE CROWN FOR ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. March 29.

In the International Rugby match at Paris England beat France by ten points to six.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

Forty thousand people gathered at the Colombes Stadium to witness the match and despite the generous capacity of the ground thousands were turned away disappointed. Some five thousand rushed the main doors and forced their way into the ground. Before the kick-off Marshal Foch unveiled the monument erected in the ground to the memory of the French Rugby, Internationals who fell during the war. Play from the outset was fierce. The first three scrums were carried by the Englishmen, who were heavier. Lowe obtained a try which was converted by Hammett. England continue to force the game and after Crabos, the French captain, had scored a penalty Blakeston got over with another try which Hammett again converted. At the interval, England led by ten points to three. The second half was splendidly contested the only score being another penalty goal by Crabos.

By their victory at Paris on Sunday. England have gained the Quadruple Crown having defeated Scotland, Ireland, Wales and France. The only outstanding international to be played is that between France and Ireland at Paris on April 2nd. Meanwhile the table is as follows:—

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Matches.

	Plyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
England	4	4	—	—
Wales	4	2	2	—
Ireland	3	1	2	—
France	3	1	2	—
Scotland	4	1	3	—

It remains to be seen whether France or Ireland join Scotland at the foot of the table.

France must have put up a very plucky fight against the heavier and more experienced Englishmen. With their line only crossed twice they actually made a better show than any other country against the all-conquering English,

The Rugby Code is gaining in popularit every year in France and next year a prime necessity will be a ground large enough to hold an international crowd. The same, of course, applies to every country's ground. England is not too well off at Twickenham, Scotland is cooped up in Inverleith while the Cardiff ground, as evidenced during the Scottish visit, is hopelessly inadequate. Perhaps the Reparations Commission will disgorge some German money to fulfil necessities.

BOXING.

PROPOSED DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 29.

New York.—It is announced that Mr. Walter Percival representing Solly Joel and others is offering Mr. Tess Rickard, a boxing promoter, a purse of half a million dollars to stage a Dempsey-Carpentier fight at the Olympia or on the Epsom Race Course on the Derby Day.

A London message says that this report has been received with some incredulity there. For example, it is pointed out that the suggestion that the fight should be held at Epsom on the Derby Day requires an explanation as the Downs are then free to the public.

AMATEUR RACKETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

HON BRUCE WINS SINGLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 29.

In the final of the Amateur Rackets Singles Championship at the Queens Club the Hon. C. N. Bruce beat R. C. Williams 15/8, 15/2, 15/7 and thus qualified to meet E. M. Baerlein in the challenge round on March 29th.

If E. M. Baerlein defends the title it is hardly likely that the Hon. C. N. Bruce will wrest it from him. Baerlein first won the Championship in 1903, then again in 1905, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1920. He also holds the doubles with G. G. Kershaw.

FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN AVIATOR KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 29.

Perth (West Australia).—The famous Australian aviator, Lieutenant McIntosh, who with Lieutenant Parrer last year flew from England to Australia, trip occupying six months, has been killed while flying at Pilbarra, three hundred miles northwest of Perth. Engine trouble developed and the machine nose-dived for half a mile and crashed. The mechanic was also killed and a passenger seriously injured.

TATA OIL MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A correspondent today signing as "A Share-holder" has stated in clear terms that Tata's Firm has not done well in taking heavy premium on the new issue of the Oil Mill Shares. The speculators might handle the shares as they like, but Tata's are not speculators. Their fame in India is as good as Vickers Ltd. on the Continent. If they had given a good dividend on the old shares there might have been some kind of justification for a premium. The Kohinoor Mill shares were recently issued at a premium of Rs. 2,400 but their mills paid recently a dividend of Rs. 600 per annum. What have the Tata's paid as dividend on the old shares of the Oil Mills up till now? So far, as a shareholder I know that they issued tempting reports which made the investors to hope against hope. Will they treat the shareholders fairly and squarely?—Yours etc.,

ANOTHER SHARE-HOLDER.

March 29.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

There has been a slight change of programme in the Vaudeville given at the Excelsior Theatre. We have the old "Around the Town," "The Pictorial," "The Algerian Acrobats," etc., still, but we have got something more. The Langdon Juveniles are such delightful singers that we almost wish they would never grow up! Con Colyer is distinctly funny. Some of his music hall versions of Shakespeare's plays are full of drollery. Hodson is another interesting addition. But we regret the departure of the charming Roumanian *danseuse* Madame Dorros. It is a pity that, in spite of the moderate prices of the seats, so few Bombay people go there. In such matters, Indians ought to patronize it as much as Europeans do, but there are comparatively very few of them to be found there on any evening. The more is the pity!

AN INGENIOUS TRAM CONDUCTOR.

HOW HE ISSUED TICKETS.

Rajaram Laxuman, a tram conductor, No. 92, was yesterday charged before Mr. B. N. Athavle, at the Mazagaon Police Court, with Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 3-6 being the value of 54 tramway tickets.

It appeared that the accused who was doing duty on the Charni Road line, used to give tickets to passengers from the middle of the bundle, thus keeping the serial number unchanged. A tram-inspector, Jehangir D. Havivalla, however, whilst checking the tickets, discovered the fraud. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default suffer two months' hard labour

SOCIETY FOR AID OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

ACTIVITIES OF LAST YEAR.

NEED OF FUNDS FOR EXPANSION.

The sixth annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society was held yesterday at the Corporation Hall, his Excellency Sir George Lloyd presiding.

Mr. H. P. Mody presented the Society's report for the year ended December, 1920, which gave an account of the work done during the year.

In the course of the report it was stated that though the number of released prisoners helped during the year was not greater than in the previous year, a noticeable feature of last year's work was that many European and Eurasian released prisoners took advantage of the help of the Society. As in previous years, attempts were made to keep in touch with the released prisoners for whom regular employment was secured by the Society. In addition to help given to released prisoners, first offenders were helped to obtain the benefit of Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Throughout the year Mr. M. R. Chitnis, the Agent of the Society, worked zealously, together with his assistant Mr. D. N. Kotwal, and Mr. G. K. Dikshit did the work of the Police Court Agent. Both the Agents worked under the supervision of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni of the Social Service League, a member of the Central Committee. Mr. Chitnis had been daily visiting the Common Prison at Umerkhadi, and the House of Correction at Byculla once a week. He found out suitable cases of released prisoners, and after proper investigation gave help according to the needs of the persons concerned. During the year under report 592 released prisoners were given help of one kind or other by the Society, as against 604 in the previous year. The total sum spent in giving assistance to the released prisoners amounted to Rs. 2,061-1-0, while that for the previous year was 2,618-2-0. Out of the total number of prisoners helped, 584 came from the Common Prison at Umerkhadi, 3 from the House of Correction at Byculla, 4 from Yerowda Central Prison and 1 from the Calcutta Jail. Of these, 352 were Hindus, 204 Mahomedans, 21 Goanese, 1 Parsi, 1 Jew, 4 Europeans and 9 Eurasians. All except 3 were first offenders.

The assistance given to the released prisoners consists in finding suitable employment for them, giving them temporary boarding and lodging, starting them again in the trades and occupations in which they were engaged before they were sent to jail, and providing them with tickets and passages to go to their native places. They are als ogiven clothing, boots and shoes. Out of the total number of the prisoners helped, 126 found regular employment, 122 of them being employed through the agency of the Society. Of this number, 57 got employment in mills, 24 in factories, 44 in Railway workshops and 1 as a coachman. Sixty-seven persons took advantage of the temporary lodging facilities offered at the Society's rooms at Dongri. Only those persons who have no place to go to after their release, are allowed to stay in the Society's rooms and those too for a short time. As stated in the last annual report, the Society must have more decent quarters than those which it has got at present for giving temporary shelter to released prisoners, with one of the Agents as Resident Superintendent. The Society is anxious to provide for this as early as its finances permit. Negotiations have been completed with the Bombay Improvement Trust for a vacant plot of land situated at Byculla, which, it has been agreed, will be handed to the Society as soon as the present buildings on the land are removed therefrom. The plot measures about 1,000 square yards, and has been obtained on very favourable terms. It is honed to commence building work this year. The Committee rely upon the generosity of the public to provide the necessary funds. The system of visiting the released prisoners either in their homes or their place of work, which was begun at the end of 1917, was continued throughout the year. The Police Court Agent Mr. G. K. Dikshit has been working during the whole of the year under report.

During the year there were 138 members on the register of the Society, including 1 Patron, 36 Life-members and 101 ordinary members.

The Revenue and Expenditure account of the Society showed a balance of Rs. 8,426-15-11 on hand at the commencement of the year under report. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 8,322-15-10 and the total expenditure to Rs. 5,059-5-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,690-10-0 at the close. Out of the total receipts Rs. 1,865 were received as a contribution from Government, Rs. 1,500 as a contribution from the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities, Rs. 1,500 as a contribution from Western India Turf Club, Rs. 1,000 as a contribution from "A Friend", Rs. 600 as a contribution from Life-membership, Rs. 806 as general contributions, Rs. 540-12-9 as collection in Charity Boxes and Rs. 511-3-1 as interest. The best thanks of the Committee are due to all those who have generously contributed towards the funds of the Society.

At the end of the report the Committee stated that when the Society's Home would be built it would involve a considerable increase in the annual expenditure and the Committee earnestly hoped that Government, public bodies and the large-hearted citizens of Bombay would come forward with substantial help to reclaim from a life of crime many misguided men.

SIR NORMAN ON SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES.

The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, in proposing the adoption of the report, referred to the great progress in the scope and character of the Society's activities. He said in previous years attempts were made to keep in touch with the released prisoners which was not an easy job. Suitable employments were found for the prisoners who could be traced and first offenders were also helped to obtain the benefit of Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Referring to the work of the Police Court Agent, Mr. G. K. Dikshit, Sir Norman said he worked under the direct supervision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate whom he had to keep informed about the doings of the released persons and had to see the first offenders before their trial and advised them to speak the truth. Sir Norman thanked Mr. Dikshit for his indefatigable work. He also referred to the collections made by putting boxes in Courts, and incidentally mentioned that the Society's attempt in that respect was successful in the Police Courts, while it failed in the High Court owing to some one smashing the lock of the box and pocketing the money.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik seconded the proposal, and the report was adopted unanimously.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia then proposed the names of gentlemen to work as office-bearers for the current year. It was seconded by Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, and was carried.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then addressing Sir Norman and the gentlemen present, said:—

Sir Norman Macleod and Gentlemen,—A well-known authority on prison reform once said that "the most terrible moment in a convict's life is not that in which the prison door closes upon him, shutting him out from the world, but that in which it opens to admit of his return to the world, having lost his character and standing among men, having suffered for months or years from the deprivation of pleasures to which he was accustomed, and having little, if any, money in his pocket to meet necessary expenses." These wise words apply to the situation in India as well as to that in any other country and your Society's report of 1920 with its encouraging facts and figures shows that they are understood and acted upon at any rate here in Bombay. I think that two years ago I told you that the side of your work which most interested me was that for the restoration of juvenile offenders, and I said also that I should view sympathetically any proposals you might make for enlarging the scope of your work in the mofussil. Well, gentlemen, it is two years since I had the pleasure of presiding at an annual meeting of this Society and it seems to me that it is now very firmly established on a practical basis.

LESSON OF JAILS COMMITTEE REPORT.

I expect most of my hearers hove studied the report of the Indian Jails Committee of 1919-1920. In that report a whole chapter is devoted to the subject of the assistance of prisoners on release, and I venture to suggest to you that the most interesting and instructive conclusions which it reaches might very usefully be applied by your Society as the next stage in its progress. The main principles of the system that are advocated are combination between the Agents of Societies and the prison authorities; the disbursement to prisoners of gratuities after release; the appointment of parole officers and, most important, communication between Societies.

I think you will agree with me that the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society is now in a position, after its probationary period of 7 years, to extend its influence over the whole Presidency and, even further, to join hands with other Associations in other provinces. With branches in Sind and in some of the larger towns of the Presidency the utility of the Society would inevitably increase: there must be many released prisoners who are reinstated in trade or occupation and who eagerly accept this opportunity of a fresh start in life, yet whose homes are at a distance. And it seems to me that it would be much easier to get them to accept the chance of employment amongst their own kith and kin. The importance of such an expansion cannot be exaggerated, and nothing could be simpler than communication by the Society within whose sphere the jail from which the prisoner is to be released is situated, with the Society nearest to the prisoner's home. This, of course, would need organisation, but should be easy to achieve.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

But for expansion with its thousand and one liabilities, for the erection of a lodging house, of which the Vice-President has already given us details, and in order that the many other concomitant benefits to the community may continue to be performed successfully, sufficient funds are essential, and I would take this opportunity of appealing to the general public, and to the generosity of Bombay which has never yet failed to support a deserving cause.

On the part of Government, I can say that for the year 1921-22 a sum of Rs. 2,000 has been set aside for subvention to the Society and, subject as a maximum to the budget provision for this purpose, I can make this further assurance that Government will continue to grant an annual sum of one lakh of the subscriptions raised by the Society during the previous year. I see that donations from the munificent Wadia Charities and the Western India Turf Club again headed the list of contributions last year, whilst that of "A Friend" was not far behind. May the present year see an increase of "Friends", for without their help the activities of the Society must decrease. It is to such citizens, disdaining publicity and ever ready to espouse a deserving cause, that the Empire owes so much.

A moment's thought will reveal the humanitarian and communal advantages of such a movement and this should be a sufficient incentive to practical assistance.

ASSURANCE OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

In conclusion, I am quite sure that the office-bearers and members of this Society are to be heartily congratulated on the excellent results they have achieved and also on having Sir Norman Macleod to fill the vacancy left by Sir John Heaton's retirement. I wish them every success in this the second phase of their activity. I know I may assure them of the support of Government and I hope I may pledge the public of Bombay to some measure at least of material assistance to the purpose they serve so ably.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, while proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency, said his Excellency's presence on that occasion was a great source of encouragement to those who were working for the Society and Society hoped to receive his Excellen generous support whenever they stoo need of it.

DEATH OF MR. KESHAVLAL LAI JHAVERI,

The death of Mr. Kesh bhai Jhaveri, of Mess Lalubhai and Co. owi monia, took place at G The deceased was only 40, as a shrewd business ma the Diamond Merchant Hony. Secretary In

EXTREME MISERY IN ANATOLIA.

URGENT NEED OF FUNDS.

MR. CHOTANI'S APPEAL.

The Hony. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Office, Bombay, writes under date March 29:—

The following cablegrams have been received from Seth Chotani, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Kidwai from London, to-day:—

I.

"Misery in Anatolia, Constantinople extreme. Cable money immediately to enable arrange assistance before departure."

II.

"Latest Greek aggression compels India boycott Ralli Brothers, whose chief is member Greek Cabinet."

MR. CHOTANI IN LONDON AND PARIS.

"GUEST OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT."

We give below two cuttings, one from a Paris and the other from a London paper concerning the President of the Central Khilafat Committee, who has gone to Europe to state India's views on the revision of the Sevres treaty:—

Mr. Chotani, one of the greatest merchant princes in India, and President of the Central Khilafat Committee, in which capacity he represents some Moslems, has arrived in London as guest of the Government, in connection with the Allied Near East Conference.

It is his first visit to England and he has brought with him to Kensington Palace Mansions, where he is staying, a little of the picturesque atmosphere of the East.

A "Daily Mail" reporter, who called on Mr. Chotani yesterday, was first welcomed by two Indian servants in wonderful mustard-coloured suits and red caps. While one went to see if Mr. Chotani was disengaged, the other sat on the floor drinking tea and eating iced cakes.

Mr. Chotani himself was just concluding a preliminary conference, while awaiting the arrival of the Aga Khan. The centre of a group of well-dressed and distinguished Indians, Mr. Chotani added colour to the proceedings.

His conference attire was a pair of white flannel trousers, slippers, and a richly coloured gown, with a muffler round his neck. He smoked a big cigar.

He is a healthy built man, with keen eyes and a sense of humour. During the war he rendered signal service to the Allies by gifts of millions of tons of timber.

His present impression of London, he told a "Daily Mail" reporter, is that it is very cold. As to the objects of his visit, he said "At present there is a tendency on the part of Indian traders to boycott British goods, as they consider their religious interests are threatened by the Treaty of Sevres."—"Daily Mail" March 10

INTERVIEW WITH A PARIS PAPER.

At noon to-day a group of Muslim notabilities from India will leave Paris for England at the express request of Mr. Lloyd George. It is composed of Mr. Chotani, President of the Indian Central Khilafat Committee and one of the "merchant princes" of India, of H. H. the Agha Khan, of the famous barrister Syed Hassan Imam, Sheykh M. H. Kidwai, Mr. Kazi Abdul Ghaffar and Dr. Ansari. We were able, during his brief stay in Paris, to approach Mr. Chotani, who was good enough to indicate the object of his journey.

"All India," he declared, "Muslim and Hindu—conservatives, moderates and nationalists—is united on the Turkish question, on the relations of India to the Khilafat and all cognate questions.

Although belonging to different schools, the members of our group are unanimous in their demands, which are the following. We demand—

(1) Complete independence and sovereign rights for the Turks over "Turkish". Turkey (which, incontestably, comprises, Thrace and Smyrna) with complete economic, political, military and naval freedom.

(2) No non-Muslim control, of any kind whatever, direct or indirect, over the Arab portions of the Ottoman Empire including the Holy lands and Holy places of Islam.

(3) The Indians, who themselves are struggling to obtain, an indigenous government in their own country, are not opposed to nat[io]nal autonomies in the non-Turkish portion[s] of the Ottoman Empire, but they insist [on the] religious suzerainty, of the Sult[an] [shou]ld be maintained,"

[The] [esse]ntial object of your

[Spe]ech on a mis[sion] [wh]ich have [the] British [Em]pire from

REPAIRS TO
MOTOR CARS
AND LORRIES

Our New Workshops have been entirely equipped with most modern Tools. May we submit our estimates for overhauling and renovating your motor?

THE
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Apollo Bunder,
Branch at DELHI. BOMBAY. Telegram. "CHALO 6

STEEL BEAMS
GEO. SERVICE & CO
BOMBAY.

Always at your Services.
SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
AND
JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

THE NEW ERA INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

THE above Company has been establishe with a view to sell insurance at th cheapest rates possible, Liberal terms an conditions.

Applications invited for Agencies. Apply
MANAGING AGENTS,
16, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.
10429

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1920.
MOHANLAL CO.
JEWELLERS.
151-201 Sk Memmon St.,
BOMBAY. Tele No 17 03

FOR ANYTHING IN HARDWARE
STORES, ETC.
Inquire at
THE EASTERN ENGINEERING,
AND
STORES SUPPLY AGENCY,
The Well-known Firm of Shipchandlers, Hardware Merchants, Stores Suppliers and Contractors,
Call or write:—
ABDUL REHMON STREET.
Mandvi Post Box No 238.
Phone. 5294. Tel. "DHUNSTEEL."

Fresh Consignment Arrived
RED MARSEILLES HEXAGONAL
TILES
Cheaper and Durable than any other make
SAJAN & CO.,
TILE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
IN GOVERNMENT LIST
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmith and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: DIXID, Bombay. Work Telephone No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. 784.

GODREJ SAFES

7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham & Co., after thei experience of other safes in the re cent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912

210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replac other Makers' safe that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor
Makers to H. M. Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE, MFG. CO
Lalbaug Parel, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers are requested to write out their full names and addresses legibly with ledger No. whilst making remittances, in absence of which the money has very often to be kept in suspense account, reminders issued and the paper stopped for want of sufficient information. All this causes annoyances to all concerned but it can be avoided with a little attention. Signatures are not always legible. The Company will not be responsible for the non-delivery of paper in such cases.

MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 30, 1921.

TRUTH AND ILLUSION.

Some time ago we expressed our fear lest the Indian delegates to the present Conference of London might prove to have been graciously "invited" or allowed to witness only another studied insult to the Muslim world in general, and to Indian Muslims in particular. The answers reported to have been given by Mr. Lloyd George to the Khilafat representatives on two occasions seem to justify that fear. At any rate they show once more the utter incapacity of English statesmen—if the term is applicable in the present case—who have no personal acquaintance with the East, to comprehend the fact that outside the circle of the men they know and joke with, outside Christian European circles, there is any movement of importance to the world or any popular opinion worth considering. Mr. Lloyd George lives in a fool's paradise and, so it seems to us, do all his colleagues, even the French and Italian statesmen who are in favour of much better treatment of the Turks. For they all, their minds perverted by the atmosphere of an order of society which is based on usury, can only think in terms of their material self-interest, and scoff at the idea of abstract right or wrong. One wealthy Anglo-Greek, who can contribute freely to his party funds outweighs in the opinion of an English "statesman" the whole enormous population of Great Britain's Eastern Empire, and the French and the Italian "statesmen" though they differ from the English, are hardly more enlightened or far-sighted.

England appealed in accents almost of despair to the whole Eastern world to help her, while the war was on; but now the war is over she and her Allies behave as if the Eastern world were non-existent. Their division of the spoils has been as shameless in the sight of all men as any secret sharing out of brigands in a mountain cave. The fact is that they think themselves the masters of the world, they recognise no law above their will and pleasure. They do not see the countless millions looking on with horror in their eyes, and growing anger. They do not see that underneath their very feet the solid earth is cracking and upheaving: how many millions in their very Europe are in revolt against a social order based on usury.

But those Englishmen in high position who have knowledge of the East, and can appreciate the cataclysmic possibilities of its present feeling in alliance with the Socialist unrest in Europe—especially the Government of India—cannot be so blind. They must perceive the bounds of the fool's paradise in which the flippant little Welshman and his colleagues dwell. They must perceive how near has come the end of all that make-believe; how imminent is now the immemorial reward of all corrupt self-seeking, lying, treachery. They must see that it is not a time for mild remonstrance, but for a display of all the force at their command to save the British name from irretrievable dishonour, and the British Empire from a great catastrophe. It is not now an issue between France and Italy and England on a point of policy. It has come to a clear issue between good and evil, right and wrong. That is how all Asia and considerably more than half of Europe see the case at present. Yet Mr. Lloyd George still jokes in his fool's paradise, utterly unaware, it seems, of the existence of a Higher Law than that of profit and self-interest or a Higher Power than that he exercises as one of the "big three" who "rule the world."

FIGHTING NON-COOPERATION.

The Government of India have relaxed the rules prohibiting Government servants from participating in political meetings in so far as these latter are intended to counteract the Non-Cooperation propaganda, but they have not yet indicated the ways by which this belling of the non-cooperation cat is to be accomplished. If the meetings are organised avowedly for the benefit of the "public" and "the masses," then these Government servants will have to be prepared to face the music of their opponents in the same manner as Messrs. Sastri and Paranjpye did recently. Politics form a controversial subject and unless, like the village catechist, the official politician is prepared to argue with his opponents and receive and deal blows—metaphorically speaking—he cannot be an effective propagandist. We should like to know how many Government servants are prepared thus to jump into the arena of politics. If, however, the gatherings organised under official auspices are to be restricted only to Government servants of the humbler class, title-holders, inamdars and such other darbaris, then the value of such meetings is reduced to practically *nil*, for these classes of persons are obliged to keep themselves in the good books of the authorities, whether they like it or not, and consequently have to maintain their "loyalty" unsullied. It is waste of effort to try to "convert" these men into loyal servants of the State. It is not these, but "the masses" outside the official circle that require conversion. But as we have already said, unless officials are prepared to face the music of public audiences and risk the chance of seeing these audiences converted *en bloc* on the spot into pro-non-cooperationists—not to mention the risk of themselves catching the popular infection—the *raison d'etre* of official propaganda would be gone.

Meanwhile, instances of the ridiculous levels to which the agents of the bureaucracy are reduced in their fight against the non-cooperation movement multiply every day. The latest of these the threat of instant dismissal which the Judicial Commissioner, C. P., holds out against those Government servants employed under him who are found wearing the "Gandhi" cap. The only distinctiveness we can make out in this cap is its relative cheapness and simplicity. But even in this peculiarity it is not without its prototypes in the white cloth cap worn by poor and rich alike of certain classes in the United Provinces, Behar and Orissa and Central Provinces. The cap has attained its popularity firstly because of its cheapness and simplicity and secondly because it looks more decent than many of the uncouth head gears that have been introduced in the wake of modern civilisation in this country. As Mr. Andrews once remarked, in any other country a movement aiming at the popularisation of such a cap would be looked upon as truly patriotic, as encouraging economy, simplicity and cleanliness among its wearers. But in this country it is becoming a crime to wear such a headdress. We wonder if the authorities will next scent sedition in the "khaddar" shirt of the pattern which Mr. Gandhi wears, or in the spinning wheel which he is introducing all over this land. If the powers-that-be go on at their present rate in their anti-non-cooperation campaign, we shall not wonder if they one day declare it to be a crime if people walk bare-footed in the manner of Mr. Gandhi!

Notes of the Day.

The Savarkar Brothers.

Our local morning contemporary, in a fit of patriotic indignation, denounces the attempt to obtain amnesty for the Savarkar brothers. In order to convince its readers of the gravity of the offences of which the brothers were guilty, our contemporary has undertaken to refresh the political memory of its readers. But in doing this, it has kept back certain facts which are of material relevancy. Our contemporary has summed up the charges against the brothers in this wise:—

Vinayak Savarkar was the acknowledged leader of India House and it was one of the men connected with that house who murdered Sir William Curzon Wylie in 1909, shortly after Ganesh Savarkar had been convicted in Nasik upon a charge of abetment of waging war against the King. It was Vinayak Savarkar who sent out to India 20 automatic pistols and ammunition and with one of those pistols Mr. Jackson, whose duty it had been to commit Ganesh Savarkar for trial, was murdered.

Any one, who is ignorant of the sequence of events connected with the trial and conviction of the Savarkar brothers, will, on reading the version of the "Times of India", naturally conclude that both the murder of Sir W. C. Wylie and the despatch of pistols by Vinayak and the subsequent murder of Mr. Jackson were the direct outcome of the conviction of Ganesh Savarkar. But, let us see what were the facts in reality. Ganesh was sentenced to transportation for life on 9th June 1909. Sir W. C. Wylie was murdered in London on 1st July 1909 by Dhingra, a member of the India House, of which Vinayak was one of the moving spirits. Here is the verdict of the Rowlatt Committee on the relation between the two events: "Whether the sequence between the conviction of Ganesh Savarkar and the murder of Colonel Sir William Curzon Wylie was more than a mere sequence in point of time has not been established."

A Savage Sentence.

Even more important than this are the facts recorded by the same Committee about the despatch of pistols by Vinayak. According to the Committee the pistols were sent out to Bombay concealed in the luggage of one Amin, who had been employed as cook at the India House. Amin arrived in Bombay on 6th March, which, according to the Committee's report, was "about a week after the arrest of Ganesh Savarkar." From this it is quite clear that the pistols sent by Vinayak were not specially intended for the murder of Mr. Jackson, for at the time of the despatch of these weapons, Ganesh had not been arrested and Vinayak could not have been harbouring thoughts of vengeance on his brother's account. It is extremely doubtful whether any immediate use of the pistols was contemplated. In any case, to trace the motives of the murder of Mr. Jackson we need not go further than the natural indignation among the companions of Ganesh Savarkar at the savage sentence passed on him. We use the word "savage" deliberately, for in whatever light we take his offence, the sentence of transportation for life passed on him cannot be described otherwise. According to the Rowlatt Committee itself, "his chief offences consisted chiefly of a series of inflammatory verses published early in 1908 under the title of "*Laghu Abhinava Bharat Mala*." Even if we accept the view of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, then a Judge of the local High Court, that "no one who knows Marathi can or will understand them as preaching anything but war against the British Government," the sentence of transportation for life for publishing a mere poem, however inflammatory, cannot but be regarded as monstrous and inhuman. Moreover, the Judge himself has recorded the fact that there was only veiled and not direct incitement and we know how, in such matters, it is easy for the official translators to impart meanings and suggestions that may have never been intended by the writer. The very fact that for several months following the publication no violence against the authorities took place shows that the poem could not have been as dangerous as was made out by the prosecution. Even if we admit the seriousness of the Savarkar brothers' offences, surely a decade's expiation in that earthly purgatory, the Andamans, ought to be held as sufficient atonement for the crime. Men convicted of far graver and more actual violence have been permitted to enjoy the benefit of the Royal Amnesty. The crime of the Manicktola conspirators was surely not less heinous than that of either Ganesh or Vinayak and yet the ringleaders thereof have been set at liberty, while these two unfortunates alone are unforgiven. To unbiassed minds the attitude of the Bombay authorities towards them must appear to be vindictive in the extreme.

Capitalist "Gratitude"?

A deputation of "A" class inspectors of the Bombay Tramways waited on us yesterday morning to express what seems to us a serious grievance. These men were engaged during the strike at a time when, as the servants of the Company, they had to bear the brunt of popular opinion which ran high against them, as everybody will remember, at the time. They were engaged upon the strength of an advertisement, which plainly said that only men of education need apply, as "A" class inspectors. Recently, without a word of explanation from the Company, they have been ordered to do the work of "B" class inspectors. This work entails the departure of the men employed on first shift by a tram at 4-30 a.m.; and the return of the men employed on second shift by the tram at 1-30 a.m. the next morning. At the week-end, when the men change shifts, there was no time for rest for those who came off night shift and had to start at 4-30 a.m. A man who missed the early tram by a minute was fined Rs. 5, though some of the men who called on us declared that the early tram occasionally left the depot more than one minute before time. In consequence of the harder work entailed upon them by a change of status for which they had not covenanted, the men fell ill, and went to see the Company's doctor who, they declare, has certified their illness genuine. Yet now the Tramways Company has suspended their whole category—seventeen men in all—upon the pretext of their having struck work voluntarily. They are consequently threatened with a certain loss of wages, as also of their deposit in each case of thirty rupees and their share in the provident fund. If their case is as it has been stated to us, it appears a hard one, particularly in consideration of the circumstance of their engagement at a time when the Company was in considerable straits for men. We cannot but regard it as a triumph for the Tramway Workers Union as against the Company.

Garrywallahs and the Horse.

An English visitor to Bombay, in a letter to us, earnestly begs the Municipality to civilize the garrywallahs. The merciless and needless thrashing of their horses, which is doubtless as much due to ignorance as cruelty, gives the visitor a poor opinion of the ruling powers. Some of the men do not even know how to harness a horse, let alone drive it, and many instances of runaway horses are due to this fact. After taking up a passenger, the driver expects his horse to break into a furious gallop, and is not sparing in the use of the whip to attain this end. Very often, in spite of frantic efforts, the poor stiff legs cannot move quickly and so the thrashing continues. A word of protest from the fare is enough to stop this, but how seldom is that word spoken! A word of praise and an extra tip to the man who has managed his horse kindly is an encouragement to better things. Cannot the applicants for a driver's license be obliged to go through a course of lessons given by properly qualified instructors? Four would be the minimum, as under:—

1. Physiology of the horse, its powers and limitations.
2. Harness and harnessing.
3. Driving. Topography of the city.
4. Dealing with emergencies.

The S. P. C. A. might give lantern lectures showing different kinds of horses, some famous horses, the horse as a faithful friend, the sagacity of the horse etc. and so make the men interested in and proud of their knowledge of the horse.

"The Spirit of Islam."

We have received from Messrs. Christophers, Publishers, of 22 Berners Street, London, W. I., a prospectus of the new and enlarged edition of the Right Honourable Syed Ameer Ali's famous work "The Spirit of Islam." No book has done more to dispel the false opinions which prevailed even among "educated" men and women in Europe with regard to the teaching of Islam and the history of Islamic peoples; and no book has had a greater influence for good upon the younger generations of Musulmans who come in touch with European thought and prejudice. It would indeed be a misfortune if this learned and excellent work were allowed to lapse out of print, or if the new edition, with the author's emendations and enlargements, should fail to be published through mere money considerations. But the publishers imply that, "with the difficulties of publication owing to the excessive cost of materials and labour," there is a danger of the publication of a new English edition being postponed indefinitely, unless the names of a certain number of subscribers are obtained beforehand. They ask us to announce that they would be glad to receive the names of intending subscribers; and we feel sure that the requisite number of Indian Muslims will respond to the appeal, in order to ensure the publication of a work of such high value and importance.

(Continued from Column 6.)

from the Orange Free State, where no Indian is allowed to enter, no Indian is allowed to trade, no Indian is allowed to hold land. In the whole of the Orange Free State, there are only 102 Indians living to-day, and these are nearly all of them either waiters, or table-servants, as far as my information goes. They are there only on sufferance.

I have told elsewhere an amusing story, how once I took Mr. Manilal Gandhi,—Mahatma Gandhi's son.—with me, on a train journey to Capetown, by the Orange Free State railway route. I had the very greatest difficulty to get him through, even though just at that time everything was being done to bring about a peaceful Indian Settlement and to conciliate Indian opinion. They asked me to sign papers, which pledged me to take Manilal straight through, without any break on my journey. At the station where we halted, the Dutch farmers crowded round in a threatening manner. At Blomfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, we were nearly turned back. But I assured the Dutch Authorities, that I was going straight on to Kimberley, and in a few hours time we should be across their frontiers, and that the Indian who was travelling with me was the son of Mahatma Gandhi. What somewhat awed them was this fact, that Manilal was Mahatma Gandhi's son. For they had even in Orange Free State a wholesome dread of Mahatma Gandhi and of his "passive resistance"! So we started from Blomfontein, with another solemn promise on my part in writing, that we should not get down at any intermediate station. But even this was not enough! For I found that, at the Border town, a telegram had preceded us, telling the Railway Police to search the train and see if Manilal had safely arrived in company with an English man named C. F. Andrews. It was a great relief to them to find that I had not broken my word!

There is no likelihood of Indians receiving much favour or consideration, if General Hertzog and the Nationalist Party come into power!

(To be continued.)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ASIATIC COMMISSION.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "the Chronicle".)

If the Indian question in South Africa is to be properly understood, some pains must be taken to follow out the intricacies of the political parties in South Africa itself. This subject will amply repay study, because India's own place either within or without the British Empire, may be finally dependent on the verdict of South African struggle.

General Smuts.

The party of General Smuts has first to be considered. This has always been called the South African party. It professes to look at everything from the 'South African' point of view, but it accepts the position that, for utilitarian purposes, the link with the British Empire is necessary. As far as I could gather, in my interviews with leading members of this party, there was present in their minds a strong desire for complete independence of Great Britain when the time came. No one spoke at all warmly about the British Empire, or the British Connexion. There were two things that weighed with them.—(i) the practical utility of the British Empire, especially for naval defence (ii) the fact that when signing the Peace of Vereiningen, at the end of the Boer War, they had agreed to remain in the British Empire, if they received full self-government. Those who signed this Peace Treaty naturally feel themselves bound by it. General Botha and General Smuts were the two chief leaders who signed. General Botha is now dead. General Smuts is alive. There is no one who comes anywhere near him in ability. He has grown out of 'nationalism,' and regards the enthusiasm for 'nationalism' itself as one could regard a fever. 'Nationalism' represents, he says, the feverish period of man's history. The war has helped to cure the world of it in the West. He believes that the British Empire or Commonwealth is a practical step towards a World Federation. His party members do not share all these views. They are simply "South African." General Smuts is ploughing a lonely furrow. He is one of the greatest forces in the world of men to-day. But with all his idealism, he is politician first and last; and he is ready to employ any and every instrument to effect his practical political purpose. When the Indian cause stood in his way, he was as hard as flint. At one time, in dealing with Mahatma Gandhi on a question of Indian honour, he was merciless. At another time, when it was to the interest of his own political supremacy to clear the Indian Question out of the way, he came quickly to terms. This was what was called "The Indian Settlement" of 1914. By those who know his whole career in South Africa, he is called 'slim'; and he has never wholly outgrown the implication of that word,—'slim'. Yet it is not altogether true of him to-day, for he is an idealist as well as a practical politician.

The Unionists and General Smuts.

Last year General Smuts' power was very nearly gone. The Dutch Nationalist party, under General Hertzog was almost too strong for him. When he realised his position, he at once held out his hand towards the Unionists, who are the British section in South Africa. He went to the elections again, with the one clear-cut issue—as to whether the British connexion should be kept, or whether it should be dropped. With this issue before them, the British settlers rallied to the side of General Smuts, and instead of keeping separate, as a "Unionist Party," they merged themselves entirely in General Smuts' "South African Party."

General Hertzog.

Opposed to General Smuts, is a slightly-built man named General Hertzog, who is the leader of the Nationalist Party. This party claims as its goal a South African Republic, with complete severance from the British Empire. When General Smuts stood at the head of the old South African Party, he could only obtain a supremacy by relying on the Unionist vote. Now that the Unionists have merged themselves in his Party, he can command a full majority. But it is significant that, on the absolutely direct issue of complete severance from the British Empire, General Hertzog has been able to obtain such a large proportion of seats. The South African Republican cry has been raised, and it is rapidly gaining adherents. It is hardly too much to say, that if General Smut's own personality were withdrawn, the Nationalists might be the largest party at the polls in a few years' time.

In South Africa, there is a race conflict going on all the while, apart entirely from the Indian Question. This conflict is between the British and the Dutch. The Dutch in the Transvaal and Orange Free State are far more prolific, in their family life, than the British. If it were not for the number of British immigrants, who are still flowing into South Africa, the Dutch population would very rapidly outnumber the British by two to one. If, for any reason, this British immigration were to cease, there can be little doubt that South Africa would be predominantly Dutch in less than half a century. Even as it is, the families with Dutch blood form a majority of the population.

The Nationalists are Anti-Indian.

If then, the influence of General Smuts wanes, and no commanding personality arises to take his place, we may still see in our own generation a settled determination on the part of South Africa to form a Republic outside the British Empire.

One thing must be clearly understood in India. The Nationalist Party is more strongly and inherently anti-Asiatic than any other. General Smuts has expressed sympathy with India and has sometimes shown sympathy in practice. General Hertzog has expressed none and practised none. What the true Nationalist Party sentiments are, on the Indian Question, may be seen

Continued in Column 5.

GREEKS OCCUPY AFIUM KARAHISSAR.

EVACUATED BY TURKS.

POSSIBLE ADVANCE TOWARDS ANGORA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 29.

An Athens message says it is unofficially reported that the Greeks have occupied Afium-Karahissar which the Turks have evacuated. If this is confirmed it means that the Greeks have attained an important objective facilitating possible advance towards Angora.

FALL OF AFIUM-KARAHISSAR

OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11 p.m., Mar. 29.

Athens.—Fall of Afium-Karahissar is now officially confirmed.

TURKS' FIERCE RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March 30.

Athens.—Papoulos, Greek Commander-in-Chief in Asia Minor, states that the enemy put up fierce resistance at Afium-Karahissar, but were repulsed with bayonet and driven towards Konieh having suffered heavy losses. The Greeks captured numerous prisoners and material.

NAGPUR FIRING.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, March 29.

A fuller and detailed account has been issued as a press communiqué by the Chief Secretary to the C. P. Government, which runs this:—On the night of the 27th March, a mob collected in Nagpur city and looted five country liquor-shops and one foreign liquor-shop, burning their contents. The police force dispersed the mob and effected thirty arrests. The following morning (28th instant) a European magistrate with a force of 25 armed and about 15 unarmed police proceeded to the quarter inhabited by Koshtis (weavers) in order to effect an arrest of other individuals accused of taking part in the riot. They made a few arrests when they were attacked by a large mob with lathis and stones, and two arrested persons in their charge were rescued. The mob continued to attack the police force and the Magistrate repeatedly warned them that he would order firing unless they ceased attacking and stoning the police. These warnings had no effect and the Magistrate ordered the police to fire. Same cartridges were fired and the mob then withdrew. The police recovered three dead men and two men seriously wounded who were taken to the Mayo Hospital. One of the wounded men died immediately after admission, four other wounded men were brought by friends to the hospital of whom three remained as in-patients and one was taken away by his friends in a dying condition. It is believed that some other wounded persons have been treated by private practitioners. One sub-inspector and four policemen were seriously injured, and about 20 others were more or less seriously injured.

ANOTHER FIRING.

A small police party which was proceeding on the direct road back to the City Police Kotwali was followed and stoned heavily by the mob. Some individual shots were fired to keep back the mob, but no casualties have been reported from this firing. The small police guard at Tahsili building was also beaten by the mob. In the evening about five corpses (of whom four were from the Mayo Hospital) were taken to the burning ground accompanied by a very large crowd. There was a considerable demonstration as the procession passed in front of the City Kotwals, but no collision occurred. Last night there was no disturbance. Additional police and military force from Kamptee have arrived and the situation is easier although there is still much excitement amongst the weavers.

"TROUBLE NOT YET OVER."

OFFICIAL VERSION OF NAGPUR FIRING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, March 28.

The following authentic information about last night's looting has been ascertained through the Publicity Bureau.

Last night (the 28th), a mob in Nagpur City looted liquor shops and burnt their contents. The police dispersed the mob, and made about thirty arrests. This morning, a European Magistrate with a party of police proceeded to make arrests of some individuals, accused of taking part in last night's riot. After making a few arrests, they were attacked by a large mob with *lathies* and stones and the prisoners were rescued. The mob continued to attack the police and after repeated warnings by the Magistrate that he would give orders to fire unless the mob ceased to attack the police, which had no effect, he ordered the police to fire. The mob then withdrew. Four killed and two wounded were picked up by the police and taken to the hospital. One Sub-inspector and four police were seriously injured. According to rumours, the Kosthis and Momins are still in an excited state. Probably, the trouble is not yet over.

SINN FEIN INCENDIARISM.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

ALLEGED CLUE TO ORGANISED CONSPIRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 29.

Seven Irishmen charged with arson at Jarrow in connection with the stack fires in Northumberland were to-day remanded into custody. Two men were detained in Newcastle to-day in connection with the incendiarism. Special precautions against incendiarism are being taken in London. The Bank of England guard has been strengthened. The armed police are patrolling the dock areas while the House of Parliament and the government offices are being closely guarded. A motor squad of Scotland Yard is constantly ready for any emergencies. It is stated that the authorities have evidence of an organised conspiracy, participators in which are well supplied with money and motorcars.

40 OUTBREAKS OF FIRE.

"ALL TRACEABLE TO SINN FEINERS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m., Mar. 29.

It is now estimated that there were forty outbreaks of fire on the farms on the North and the South Banks of the Tyne and all are traceable to Sinn Feiners. The area of fires stretches in a chain from the Tees to the Tyne and great damage has been done, hundreds of tons of corn and hay being destroyed.

COMMUNIST AGITATION IN BERLIN.

FAMOUS VIADUCT BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 29.

Paris.—A message from Berlin states that the terrorists have blown up the famous viaduct at Charlottenberg over which pass most of the trains between Berlin and the provinces. The damage is estimated at several million marks. The Communist agitation is greatly intensified in the Berlin district and sixteen thousand police and military are concentrated in Berlin ready for immediate action.

GERMAN COMMUNISTS IN SILESIA.

ADOPTING SINN FEIN TACTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 29

A telegram from Oppeln indicates that the German Communists in Silesia are adopting Sinn Fein tactics. The British troops are being rushed to quell the Red riots in the southern section of the plebiscite zone, where the Communists have attacked a train, thirteen soldiers being slightly wounded. The assailants fled when the train stopped.

AUSTRIAN PROBLEM.

LEAGUE'S FINANCIAL COMMITTEE "CONCENTRATING" ON IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11 p.m., Mar. 29.

Paris.—The League of Nations Financial Committee is concentrating on the Austria problem which it is understood is now being approached in a businesslike spirit. It is also understood that a substantial progress has already been made, and it is confidently anticipated that a workable scheme will be evolved in the course of a few days.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

"TIMES'" COMMENT ON PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Mar. 29.

Commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's recent statement that the Defence of the Empire should be an Imperial concern, "The Times" says this will be interpreted by Australia as an indication that the June Conference will be led to the discussion of the question of Imperial Federation which is undoubtedly opposed by Canada, South Africa and Australia. The journal declares that it would be most unfortunate if an impression were to prevail amongst the Dominions that the British Ministers intended to involve the Dominions Ministers in some plan for establishing a set constitution for the whole Empire, because no idea of the kind is contemplated, and on the contrary, the necessity for the meeting is to discuss matters of common concern, notably, the Naval Defence of the Empire and the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

RUSSIAN DISTURBANCES.

PREMATURE ATTEMPTS.

AT OVERTHROW OF BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March 30.

Reliable information seems to show that the recent disturbances in Russia were the spontaneous movement of workmen and peasants against the Bolshevik Government and had no connection with the previous White revolts. Though the outbreak occurred simultaneously in various parts of the country, there is no indication of an organised plan, and this has facilitated suppression. The chief centres were Petrograd, Kronstadt, Moscow and Southern Provinces.

The most serious rising began in Petrograd, on February 22nd, where the Baltic fleet mutineed, and also the Red troops who were sent to disarm them. Factory workers quickly joined in, and by February 28th the whole place was in the hands of the insurgents. Several international divisions refused to fight the rebels and declared themselves neutral. An anti-Bolshevik Provisional Committee was set up in Kronstadt, who described themselves as "True upholders of the Soviet System against the tyranny of Trotsky and Zinevief."

DISTURBANCE IN MOSCOW.

Similar disturbance broke out, shortly afterwards, in Moscow, but was gradually suppressed by garrison troops and it is understood that by March 20th order had been restored. It is believed that the Soviet Government have also re-established their authority in Petrograd, but the garrison of Kronstadt held out until March 17th when, owing to lack of food and ammunition, they evacuated the fortress and fled to Finland. Owing to the interruption of railway communication, information regarding the events in the South and the South-East is scanty, but risings are reported in Tambay and Volga areas. It is understood that armoured trains have been sent from Moscow to these areas to engage the insurgents.

Information at present available tends to show that the attempt to overthrow Bolsheviks was premature and sporadic. Further revolts are probable, before long, the issue of which will largely depend on the attitude of the Red Army.

MOSCOW THIRD INTERNATIONALE.

BRITISH LABOUR PROPOSAL FOR AFFILIATION DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 29.

At a Conference of the Independent Labour Party at Southport proposal which fifteen branches supported to accept the twenty-one conditions for affiliation with the Moscow Third International was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Secession of the extremists is threatened.

RS. 1 MILLION DAMAGE BY FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SECUNDERABAD, March 29.

A destructive fire resulting in damage worth about ten lakhs of rupees occurred last night in a shop at the centre of the town by fusion of electric wires.

POPULATION OF KARACHI 2,51,781.

PROVISIONAL FIGURES SHOW 45 P. C. INCREASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, March 29.

Provisional figures of census in Karachi show a total population of 2,51,781 as against 1,48,394 at 1911 census, an increase of over forty-five per cent. The population in the municipal area is 2,00,697 as against 1,40,511, and in cantonments and military 15,144 against 7,883 in 1911.

TAJ GARDENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, March 28.

At the meeting of the U. P. Council, on Monday, Rai Sita Ram Sahib moved that the item for the Taj gardens, Agra, be reduced by Rs. 25,000. Mr. Crowsthwaite reminded the mover that the Taj was the pride of the province, pride of India, and pride of the whole world. He hoped the Council would grant the money for the keeping up of the Taj.

FAREWELL TO CHIEF SCOUT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 28.

Mr. A. D. Pickford, Acting Chief Commissioner, Boy Scouts, has received the following telegram from Sir Robert Baden Powell:—

"We gratefully thank you, brother scouts, for the kind farewell. We are sorry to leave but gladdened by your promise to play the game together as a team of brothers for the good of the world. This opens vast possibilities for India. Success to you all.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 7,000 miles away was recorded at Simla at 13 hours, 41 minutes on Monday morning.—(A. P.).

A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about thousand miles away has been recorded on the Simla seimograph at thirteen hours forty-nine minutes yesterday afternoon.

REPRESSION IN C. P.

MR. W. G. JOSHI ARRESTED.

IN TRAIN ON WAY TO BEZWADA.

(From a Correspondent.)
AKOLA, March 29.

Mr. Waman Gopal Joshi of Amraoti, a leading and staunch Non-Cooperator and staunch Khilafat worker, member of the All-India Congress Commitee was arrested under Section 124a yesterday, at mid-night in the railway train at Yawalkhed, while he was proceeding to Bezwada to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, he was brought to Akola by motor.

The case is fixed for the first. He has decided not to give any defence.

THE LANCASHIRE DEPUTATION.

"THE TIMES" SUPPORTS MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 29.

"The Times" in the course of a leader on Mr. Montagu's reply to the cotton deputation points out that the reason why India needs more revenue is that nearly fifty per cent. of her budget now relates to military expenditure, the character and scope of which are chiefly decided by a British executive. If besides setting the scale for India's defence forces we compel her to tax her own cotton industry far more heavily for the supposed benefit of Lancashire, we would be inviting an explosion. That is why Mr. Montagu is bound firmly to refuse the demands of Lancashire and why the Lancashire agitation should be dropped immediately.

Referring to the declaration of the spokesmen of the Lancashire cotton operatives that their interests were betrayed and that they insisted on trading on equal terms "The Times" says that the Labour leaders profess overwhelming interest in India but not a single labour leader dares tell the working men in Lancashire the truth about injustice to India. The labour leaders make any number of inflated speeches about Amritsar, the Rowlatt Act and similar topics but the moment the Indian question arises, which they think may affect the votes, they run away from it.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 29.

A Washington message states that very severe earthquake termors have been recorded lasting two hours. The centre of the disturbance is estimated to be 1900 miles from Washington.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS PLAYWRIGHT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 29.

The death is announced of the playwright, Mr. Charles Haddon Chambers.

The late Mr. Charles Haddon Chambers was born on the 22nd of April 1860, at Stanmore, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia. He came of Irish blood and was educated in two of the public schools in Sydney. Most of his knowledge was acquired through privat study. He entered the N. S. W. Civil Service at a very early age of fifteen. Two years later he resigned from the Civil Service and became a stockrider in the Bush. H visited England and Ireland at the age of twenty. He was so much charmed by life and Society in England, that in 1882, he decided to go to England for good and settle there The whole of his life in England was devete to the literary pursuits of life. He becam a journalist, story writer and subsequentl he took to play-writing in which field h made a good name. He left a volume of hi literary work for posterity to read amongs which the following works are famous The Old Lady, The Tyranny of Tears, Th Golden Silence and many others.

ACTRESS COMMITS SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, March 29.

Beatrice Wyme (Mrs. B. Campbell Owen) of the Warwick Comedy Company was found dead to-day in her room at Hotel D'Angelis with a bullet-wound in her head and a pistol near-by. The evidence at the inquest disclosed that the deceased was suffering from mental depression due to domestic troubles. The jury returned a verdict of suicide owing to mental depression.

O. & R. RLY. STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, March 29.

The O. and R. Railway strikers have, this morning, gathered on almost all crossways leading to Charbagh and Hazratganj Railway offices, and are checking the men from going to their work. They are detaining conveyances suspected of carrying railway employees and release them on ascertaining that the occupants do not belong to the railway.

INDIAN LEGISLATURES PROROGUED.

VICEROY'S CLOSING SPEECH.

HAS SMOOTHENED LORD READING'S PATH!

The following is the concluding report of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on Monday:—

Mr. Neogy moved an amendment to the effect that an Army Council be created in India by a statute by Royal warrant. Sir Godfrey Fell opposed it as it would create practical difficulties. The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Norton pointed out that the issue raised by the resolution was thorny in as much as it proposed to take away from the Executive Council a military soldier whose presence here was of supreme and paramount importance. He, therefore, opposed the change. He incidently referred to the administration of the Army in India and at the India Office. Col. Gidney opposed the resolution.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's resolution was put to vote and negatived.

The next resolution of Sir Sivaswamy was carried after Mr. Samarth's amendment deleting reference to the portfolio of defence being in charge of civil member had been adopted. The amended resolution reads as follows:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council the proposal of the majority of the Esher Committee for the creation of a separate department for the production and provision under a member of the Executive Council be not accepted, and that the proposal of the minority namely, that the responsibility be entrusted to a Surveyor-General of Supply, who should be a member of the Commander-in-Chief's Military Council, be accepted". This would seem to have the merit of being more logical and economical and would have the further advantage of avoiding the addition of a civil member to the Executive Council in connection with the military administration.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following resolution was also carried without much discussion:—

"That (a) Commander-in-Chief and the Chief of the General Staff in India should be appointed by the Cabinet on the nomination of the Secretary of State for India in consultation with the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for War, (b) in case of army commanders who are officers of the Indian Army the appointment should be by the Secretary of State for India on the nomination of the Government of India, (c) appointments mentioned against serial Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 of the Report's schedule annexed section VI should be made in the manner proposed for army commanders, (d) appointments of secretary to the Military Department of the India Office should be made by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Government of India and after advice obtain from the Chief of the Imperial General Staff: he should ex-officer have status of a Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff and should have the right of attending the meetings of the Army Council when questions affecting India are discussed. He should not be under orders of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

RESTRICTION ON C.-I.-C.'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The next resolution moved was:

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the Commander-in-Chief's right of correspondence with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff should be subject to the restriction that it does not commit the Government of India to any pecuniary responsibility or any line of military policy which has not already been the subject of decision by the copies of all such correspondence at both ends being immediately furnished to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India."

Mr. Munshi Iswar Saran moved an amendment to the effect that the Commander-in-Chief's right of correspondence with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff should be subject to restriction that it should pass through the Government of India and the India Office. He referred to the Mesopotamia Commission's Report which remarked that the Government of India should not have private correspondence with the Secretary of State.

Sir Godfrey Fell pointed out that amendment of Mr. Iswar Saran was a direct negation of the resolution of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said:—"Communications between myself and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff are confined and will be confined to matters of administration and appointment and to various details which are constantly matters of communication between final authorities. It is for the purpose of paving the way and making things run smoothly that he and I communicate with each other for public good. The Hon. Members seem to think that there is some sort of conspiracy going on between myself and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. (cries of No, No.) I wish to point out to this Assembly that as their Commander-in-Chief, I am a servant of the Government of India and a servant of this Assembly. (Cheers). I have no interest at heart except the interest of India, and you may trust me to fight the battle of India not only on the field, but also in the Council chamber for the best interests of India and with every weapon and resource that I can command. (Loud applause).

Mr. Iswar Saran's amendment was lost and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's resolution was then carried.

COMMISSIONS FOR INDIANS.

Sir Sivaswamy moved his next resolution, which ran as follows:—

(a) That the King-Emperer's Indian subjects should be freely admitted to all arms of His Majesty's military, naval and air forces in India and the auxiliary forces, that every encouragement should be given to Indians, including the educated middle classes subjects to the prescribed standards of fitness to enter the commissioned ranks of the army and that in nominating candidates for the entrance examination unofficial Indians should be associated with the nominating authority. (b) That not less than 25 per cent. of the King's commissions granted every year should be given to His Majesty's Indian subjects to start with.

Mr. Renouf (Punjab) moved an amendment to this resolution adding the following to clause (b) that in granting King's commissions after giving full regard to claims to promotion of officers of Indian Army who already hold commissions of his Excellency the Viceroy, the rest of the commissions granted be given to cadets trained at Sandhurst. The general rule in selecting candidates for this training should be that a large majority of selections should be from the communities which furnish recruits to army as far as possible in proportion to numbers in which they furnish recruits.

Mr. Bakshi Sohanlal (Lahore) opposed it.

Mr. Abdul Kassim, in his maiden speech, opposed the amendment which wanted to take communal and racial differences into army at a time when all these communial differences were in the melting pot of Indian nationalism.

Sir Sydney Crookshank opposed the amendment.

Mr. Ikramullah Khan supported the amendment.

Sir Godfrey Fell deprecated any attempt to lay down a proportion of recruitment from martial races. He asked the Assembly to keep in view only one principle, the success of this great experiment of Indians being recruited to King's commissions, so that in course of time these Indian officers might rise to the highest ranks in terms of equality with the British officers and add lustre to the Indian Army.

Sardar Gulab Singh supported the amendment.

Bhai Man Singh said his amendment did not debar other communities from getting commissioned ranks. He felt extremely that when danger was over the martial classes who averted danger were ignored. This would cause great discontent among soldiers who had served so long in the army.

Mr. Shahani opposed the amendment.

Sardar Gujjan Singh supported the amendment.

Mr. Renouf's amendment was put and declared lost, but, on division, the amendment was declared carried by thirty to twenty-nine votes.

Munshi Iswar Saran moved another amendment to the effect that not less than twenty-five per cent. of King's commissions be granted in the first year and in increasing proportion in subsequent years. He emphasised that the right of Indians to higher ranks in army should be recognised in a spirit of justice.

Sir Godfrey Fell pointed out that the policy of the Government of India was to give more commissions to Indians if, and when, such experiments would prove successful. It was because Government had this in view that it was difficult to accept the motion which tied the hands of Government by laying down a maxim that there must be an increasing portion every year. The first quality required of the officers in the army was that of leadership only in the acid test of war. Could they prove whether young Indian officers were going to be a success or not? Government had no reason to believe that these officers would not succeed, on the other hand, they had reason to believe that they would but any fairure might react on the whole leading to disaster.

The amendment was lost.

After Mr. Iswar Saran's amendment for increasing the proportion in the number of King's commissions was lost, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's resolution as amended by Mr. Renouf's motion was carried.

MILITARY COLLEGE FOR INDIA.

The next resolution of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer was as follows:—This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that adequate facilities should be provided in India for the preliminary training of Indians to fit them to enter the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, that the desirability of establishing in India a military college such as Sandhurst should be kept in view.

Mr. Iswar Saran moved an amendment that for clause (b) the following be substituted:—That as soon as the funds be available, steps should be taken to establish in India a military college such as Sandhurst and the desirability of establishing in India, training and educational institutions for other branches of the army should be steadily kept in view.

The Commander-in-Chief accepted the amendment and promised to start a col-

(Continued on next page.)

GRATUITY AND STRIKES.

RULE REGARDING FORFEITURE.

Mr. Joseph Baptista has addressed the following letter to the President of the Railway Board, Delhi:—

Sir,—I have the honour to request, as President of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and G. I. P. Railway Workshop Unions that the new rule regarding forfeiture of gratuity be modified with retrospective effect to cover the strikes of 1913, so as to exclude strikes from the operation of the rule for the reasons mentioned hereunder.

At first there was no gratuity at all. Later a gratuity of six months' salary or wages was allowed to those who had rendered 15 years' service. Subsequently this was enhanced to half a months' salary or wages for every year's service provided 15 years' service was rendered subject to the maximum of 15 months' wages or salary. Originally there was no rule regarding forfeiture of gratuity, but at the enhancement, new rules provided for forfeiture of gratuity by break of service and also for excluding the period of service prior to the break from counting towards gratuity. In spite of all my efforts I have not been able to obtain a copy of the new rules, but I have before me the reply of Mr. W. P. Pechey, acting Agent, to the petition of the Parel Workshop given in 1917. It states as follows:—

"The gratuity rules now in force were introduced by the orders of the Government of India to be applied to employees who render 15 years' (or more) satisfactory service, on the distinct understanding that if such service is broken by a strike, it cannot be considered as continuous, and the period of service prior to the stirke will not count towards gratuity."

I do not suppose that the word "strike" figures in the rules as strikes were practically unknown in India at the time. The rule regarding continuous service is wrenched from its original object and applied to strikes. Whether strikes were in view or not I respectfully venture to urge that the rule should be abrogated as inconsistent with the Right of Association decreed by article 427 of the League of Nations Covenant and accepted by the Government of India. It is manifest that the whole objective of the rule is to keep the sword of Damacles hanging over the men's head, in order to make them desist from striking, however justifiable and imperative a strike may be considered by the workers. A strike is universally admitted to be a legitimate method of collective bargaining. To penalise strikes is an obvious attempt to deprive Labour of the benefit of article 427 and its corollary the right to strike. It is opposed to the spirit of modern civilisation. It is also prejudicial to the organisation of Indian Labour into Unions for safe-guarding their interests. To penalise strikes is to discourage the formation of Unions by depriving them of the chief weapon in enforcing their demands. "To strike" is an indispensable right and weapon if Indian Labour is to be rescued from its present plight of being ill-paid, ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clad and illiterate. "To strike" or "Not to strike" is for the Unions to determine as occasions arise; but it must be remembered that Indians have been constrained to resort to strikes, and have succeeded in obtaining by strikes what was denied to petitions. The Railway strike of 1913 on the B. B. & C. I. Railway illustrates this fact. But what they then gained by the strike was more than lost by the rule of forfeiture. Neither discipline nor efficiency justifies this penalty. This is clearly the view of the Agent himself for he recommended condonation of the strikes as evinced by the following extract from Mr. Pechey's aforesaid reply:—"Major Shelley also stated at the time that none the less gratuities would be given under old rules to men who participated in the strike. This concession has only now been reluctantly confirmed by the Government of India and I am convinced that nothing will be gained by my again asking the Government of India to reconsider their orders. I have, however, made a final representation on the men's behalf as the deputation were so anxious that I should do so."

Apart from these considerations the rule has induced the local officials to make unwarranted reflections upon the efficiency and faithfulness of the strikers. For example, Mr. Thos. D. Marryat, Works Superintendent and Acting Carriage Works Manager, Parel Workshop, B. B. & C. I. Railway, in reply dated 14-9-1920 to representations of the delegates of the Shop Committee instituted under the orders of the Agent wrote that "gratuity is given for good, faithful, efficient and continuous service. Men who strike or down tools cannot be said to have rendered faithful service to the Company." The same views were again expressed on 2nd October 1920. He further added:—"I would also point out that if the strike is condoned it is very hard on the men who have remained loyal throughout to be treated in the same way as men who have struck; and there is no inducement to men to remain loyal and faithful when they know that even if they strike they will not lose gratuity" I submit that it is manifestly unjust to stigmatize men as disloyal or unfaithful simply because they have resorted to strike. One cannot recognise the right to strike and then condemn it as disloyalty, inefficiency and the like. The rule that results in such remarks stands self-condemned.

I am asking for retrospective effect. On principle this cannot be denied if the rule is now modified. Moreover, in 1913 the men were not organised into Unions. The Railway officials then contended and even now admit that at that time a few intimidated the many into striking. Why should those be punished who were kept out of the works by intimidation? Mr. Marryat in the aforesaid reply writes:—"When some 5,000 men cease work it is impossible to make distinctions as to who are responsible even though some of them may be willing to return." The men are now organised and no strikes will take place without the fullest opportunity given to the Agent to consider the demands of the men on their merits and without due notice of a strike.

Under the circumstances I earnestly urge the modification of the rule as to place strikes on a par with leave without pay for the purposes of gratuity. I am addressing this letter to you directly as the Agents have intimated to me that they have no power to discuss or decide questions of gratuity affected by the rule of forfeiture. As the matter is causing grave discontent among the workmen I would beg that early and favourable orders be issued on this subject for which the men will feel extremely grateful.—I have the honour to be, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

ACCEPTANCE OF "DALIS."

PROHIBITED BY BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay announces prohibition of acceptance by Government official of *dalis*, in the Bombay Presidency. The Press Note says Rule 2 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules prohibits Government servants from accepting any gift, except a complimentary present of fruit or flowers or similar articles of trifling value, and directs that even such complimentary presents should be discouraged. The Governor in Council believes that most officers would be glad to see the practice of giving *dalis* totally prohibited as a troublesome nuisance. He is aware that in the great majority of cases officers in accepting *dalis* sacrifice their own feelings in order to spare those of the donors; but the present position is unsatisfactory. Even men of intelligence and position may sometimes believe that the presentation of *dalis* is likely to influence an officer, and it is always easy to make the insinuation but not easy to refute it that *dalis* at times may contain a good good deal more than is apparent. The Governor in Council has therefore come to the conclusion that as the attitude of officials is likely to be misunderstood and possibly misrepresented, no scruples or unwillingness to wound Indian susceptibilities should be allowed to stand in the way of absolute prohibition. The Government of India have approved of a direction by the Punjab Government that all *dalis* or gifts offered by or on behalf of an Indian to any Government official should be refused, even at the risk of giving offence, and the Governor in Council is pleased to give the same direction in future to all Government officials in the Bombay Presidency. These instructions are not to be given an application beyond their obvious meaning. There is no intention to place restrictions on the ordinary interchange of hospitalities between Europeans and Indians or to prohibit the practice of giving complimentary garlands at public or semi-public functions or entertainments.

As regards Native States existing rules will continue to apply. Ceremonial presents will be deposited in the Toshakhana and complimentary gifts of fruits or flowers of trifling value may be accepted but should be discouraged as far as possible.

All officers should give as wide publicity as possible to these orders.

"A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT"!

SIR H. BUTLER'S FLING AT N. C. O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 29.

His Excellency the Governor, addressing the U. P. Council on the political situation, said that the extension of the Seditious Meetings Act to the four Oudh districts was due to the fact that, while the former disorders in Rae Bareli were agrarian, the recent disorders were mainly political, and wholly revolutionary. He said.—With Non-Cooperators we have nothing to do beyond meeting their mischievous activities. Their movement is a revolutionary movement playing on passion and pandering to ignorance, but the masses of the people are loyal, and all their interests are bound up with the maintenance of order.

MANDVI PIGEON-SHOOTING FRACAS.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

The report of the Inquiry Committee on the Mandvi pigeon-shooting fracas has just been out. Evidence of five eye-witnesses is included therein. The Committee after going into the incident minutely comes to the conclusion that "the police failed from the outset to take a proper measure of their responsibility with respect to this unfortunate affair. If they had acted in cool deliberation with an adequate conception of their duty as the guardians of the public, the sad and distressing incidents which are narrated hereafter would perhaps not have happened." Further on, the report states that "the Committee feels that the conduct of the police officers is worthy of more severe condemnation than the cruelty and inhumanity of their subordinates. Instead of restraining their men these officers were actually encouraging them and some of them were active participants in the attacks on the crowd."

The Committee, in the end, recommends:—"(1) That the report should be given the widest publicity; and (2) that the public should seriously consider what steps would be necessary to prevent the repetition of such an outrage."

The report will be reproduced in full in a later issue.

WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 28.

The weather disturbance has given a few falls in Kashmir and is passing away eastwards. Forecast,—Dry weather generally.

INDIAN LEGISLATURES PROROGUED.

(Continued from previous page.)

lege at Dehra Dun for the education of young Indians particularly sons of Indian officers in service as soon as the funds would permit. The resolution as amended was carried.

The following resolution of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer was next accepted by the Government:—This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that in the interests of economy and in view of the likelihood of the growth of the Indian element in the commissioned ranks, it is essential that before the vested interests arise the pay of all commissioned ranks in all the branches of the army should be fixed on an Indian basis with an overseas allowance in the case of British officers, and with a similar allowance for Indian officers holding the King's Commission when serving overseas.

The next resolution of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer ran as follows:—This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that in view of the need for the preparation of India to undertake the burden of self-defence and in the interests of economy it is essential that a serious effort should be made to organize and encourage the formation of an adequate territorial force on attractive conditions to introduce in the Indian Army a system of short colour service followed by a few years in the reserve to carry out a gradual and prudent reduction of the ratio of the British to the Indian troops. The Commander-in-Chief briefly replied and the resolution was carried.

The next two resolutions of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer which were accepted by Government ran as follows:—This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that officers in the Indian Territorial Force should have the rank of Second-Lieutenant, Lieutenant or higher rank as the case may be, and that no distinction should be made between the Indian Territorial Force and the Indian Auxiliary Force in respect of the authority which signs the Commissions and that officers in these two forces should take rank *inter se* according to the dates of the appointment.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that no proposals for interchange of officers between the British and Indian services should be carried out, unless the following conditions are satisfied that the cost to Indian revenue should not be therefore appreciably increased that such proposals should not be allowed to interfere with a steady expansion in the proportion of the King's Commissions thrown open to Indians in the Indian Army and that the interchange of British officers should in no way affect the control of the Government of India over the entire army in India.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's next motion was that having regard to the creation of two additional commands in India, the Government of India should consider the expediency of reducing the size of administrative staff in Army Headquarters. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief promised to do everything he could to carry out the spirit of this resolution as soon as possible. The resolution was carried.

PROPOSAL FOR A COMMITTEE.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's next resolution ran as follows:—As soon as the external and internal conditions of India permit, the Governor-General in Council should with the concurrence of the Secretary of State appoint a committee adequately representative of non-official Indian opinion for the purpose of examining and reporting upon (a) the best method of giving effect to the natural rights and aspirations of the people of India to take an honourable part in the defence of their country and prepare the country for the attainment of full responsible Government which has been declared to be the goal of British policy, (b) the financial capacity of India to bear the burden of military expenditure, (c) her claim to equality of status and treatment with the self-governing dominions.

Mr. S. R. Garud moved an amendment that this committee be appointed immediately.

Sir Godfrey Fell opposed on grounds of internal and external uncertain situations which were so wisely put by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas questioned the wisdom of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's remarks that in season and out of season Non-Cooperation should not be nagged. The speaker felt keenly that it was this movement which had not made possible the appointment of a committee on a matter which would have accelerated their progress towards self-Government. The amendment was put and lost.

Mr. Iswar Saran moved that the proposed committee should also deal with the present strength of the army in India, financial relations between England and India on military matters and lastly pay and method of recruitment of British and Indian soldiers. Sir Godfrey Fell pointed out the present strength of the army was being considered by a sub-committee of the Executive Council and that the War Office was being charged with the greatest care, and that lastly the pay of soldiers had been exhaustively dealt with by the Esher Report. The amendment was put and negatived. The original resolution was, thereupon, carried.

Sir Sivaswamy's last resolution which said that the term 'Indian' included Anglo-Indians as well was carried.

RECOMMENDATIONS NOT DEALT WITH

Mr. Samarth moved the last resolution on the agenda that the Assembly expressed no opinion on such recommendations of the report of the Esher Committee as had not been dealt with in the foregoing resolutions.

Sir Godfrey Fell opposed this most strongly. He said the report had been before the country for several months and a select committee of the house had criticised and even damned the report. Was it now fair for the mover who was himself a member of this committee to turn round and say they had not expressed an opinion on their recommendations? The Government of India had specially asked the Secretary of State to withhold action on the Esher Report till the Assembly had expressed its opinion on it. Was it in accordance with traditional generosity of Indians to now turn round and disclaim responsibility for the rest, especially when the Government had given their opportunity to express opinion on any recommendations of the Committee?

Mr. Samarth, replying, said he could not understand the reasons for the outbursts of Sir Godfrey Fell when the Select Committee itself had put that for lack of time they could not examine all parts. The resolution was carried, almost all non-officials voting for it.

The Assembly adjourned till 9 a.m. tomorrow, when the Viceroy will prorogue the session.

THE CONCLUDING MEETING.

IMPERIAL COUNCILS PROROGUED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 29.

The Viceroy prorogued the first session of both the Houses of the reformed Indian Legislature this morning at nine in the Assembly Chamber. The House was well attended, and nearly all official members were uniforms which lent colour to the scene. The ladies' gallery was almost full and the visitors' gallery was crowded. Lord Chelmsford drove in state from the Viceregal Lodge and was received at the porch of the Chamber by Presidents of both the Houses and preceded by full personal staff entered the Chamber when the House rose to its feet and gave him a most warm welcome. His Excellency occupied the throne which was placed on the dais covered with cloth of scarlet and gold.

The Viceroy was in political uniform with the insignia of the Star Indian and the Indian Empire. His Excellency in a short speech emphasised the importance of goodsense and good-will.

Lady Chelmsford watched the proceedings from the Viceroy's gallery.

After his speech His Excellency resumed his seat and the House remained standing until the Viceroy vacated his seat. After bowing to the Assembly His Excellency drove in state to the Viceregal lodge. Thus ended a ceremony which will be remembered in constitutional history of India.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

DELHI, Mar. 29.

The following is the text of His Excellency's speech at the prorogation of the Reformed Indian Legislature, today:—

"First session of the reformed Indian Legislature has come to an end and I am here to prorogue it with the ceremony which is traditional in the Mother of Parliaments. Throughout the session your distinguished Presidents have led you in the path of parliamentary practice, and I am confident you all have wished to be so led and to conduct your business in a manner consonant with the highest traditions of parliamentary procedure. On you has fallen a special responsibility, the responsibility of founding a tradition and I congratulate you on the manner in which you have risen to the neight of your great opportunity. Government and non-officials were alike unfamiliar with the new procedure, and if mistakes have been made they were due to that unfamiliarity but after all, it is not so much the letter which matters but the spirit, the spirit which giveth life.

And what of the spirit which has infused your deliberations? I make bold to say that the tone and the temper of your deliberations have been the outstanding feature of the past session. Non-officials have shown a sense of balance and responsibility in their treatment of great questions and the Government have endeavoured to give the fullest possible effect, consistent with their own responsibility to Parliament, to the governing principles of the new constitution. The working of a constitution, believe me, is no easy task. Constitution can be reduced to absurdity if its constituent parts are unmindful of their responsibility to work it with goodwill and fairplay. British constitutional institutions have flourished because of the spirit which has infused those who work them. It may interest you to be reminded of what Mr. Gladstone wrote of the British constitution. The British constitution, he said, leaves open doors which lead into blind alleys, for it presumes more boldly than any other the good sense and good faith of those who work it. If, unhappily these personages meet together on the great arena of a nation's fortune, as jockeys meet upon the race course, each to urge to the uttermost as against the other the power of the animal he rides, or as counsel in court, each to procure victory of his client, without respect to any other interest or right, then this boasted constitution of ours is neither more nor less than a heap of absurdities. Mr. Gladstone then goes on to depict how each portion of the constitution could wreck the working of the whole constitution by a strict adherence to the letter of its powers.

WHAT DEPOSITORIES OF POWER ARE SUPPOSED TO HAVE.

The assumption is that the depositories of power will all respect one another, will evince a consciousness that they are working in a common interest for a common aim, that they will be in possession of no less than an average sense of equity and of public interest and rights. It is in the spirit of this passage that my Government have approached the new constitution; it is in the spirit of this passage that the members have worked this session. Even the British constitution, as Mr. Gladstone has shown, may break down if it is worked in any way other than that of mutual respect and in a common interest for a common aim. It is then in the belief that it is with goodsense and goodwill that the new costitution will be worked.

That I have faith in what I have set my hand to is the the first step which counts and this first session should go far to dispel the doubts of those who have looked upon our new constitutional departure with gloomy forebodings; it should go far to hearten those who are pledged to fight the constitutional cause against the forces of disorder and anarchy. But for those who have displayed such conspicuous wisdom and courage in launching the new constitution on the right lines, there still remains work to do. There is need for the spreading of the constitutional gospel in the country. You will then, I hope, in your recess make an organised effort to teach people what this reformed constitution means, that real powers, not sham, are vested in the Councils, and how surely through these councils progress must come.

FAREWELL MESSAGE.

And now it falls to my lot to bid you farewell. Before you meet again, another will stand in my place, one who is marked out by achievement, by experience and by character as offering the promise of a great Viceroy. I know I can assure him of a warm and hearty reception on the part of you all. He will have difficulties to meet him, but they are, I think, less than they appeared to be some six or seven weeks ago. My constant thought and endeavour have been to smooth his path and in that, I believe, I have been in a large measure successful. But, in saying this, I would not be unmindful of the mission of healing in which His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, played so conspicuous and great a part. India has had on many occasions reasons to be grateful to its British Emperors. This last visit of His Royal Highness, taken at the instance and by command of His Majesty, is one more proof of the constant solicitude of His Majesty for the wellbeing of his Indian subjects. We have gone through troublous times during the past five years but I ask you to look upon India's position in the Empire and at Home in 1916 and today. She has now an assured position in the Imperial Cabinet and her sons voice her views at its meetings. At home Indians occupy the highest posts. Government are responsible for the policy in those subjects which go to promote a country's wellbeing and in the rest exercise a far reaching influence. In the sphere of the Indian Legislature, you know your powers and in the provincial councils the powers and responsibilities are even greater and all this has been accomplished during a period disturbed by war and the aftermath of war. Nor was it at the expense of India's effort, for no one can gainsay that effort, nor its decisive influence upon the war.

My participation in your affairs is now at an end. It has been a high privilege to have been your Governor-General during this great epoch. It is for you now to justify our great adventure. I have no fear that you will fall short of what is required of you. What is well begun is half done. Continue to exhibit the courage, the sobriety, the sense of responsibility of this first session, and there can be no doubt that your labours will not be in vain. I commend both you and them to the guidance of Divine Providence. I now declare this session prorogued.

U. P. COUNCIL.

REDUCTION UNDER CIVIL WORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 29.

At the meeting of the U. P. Council on Tuesday Mr. Chaudri Muktar Singh moved that the demand in public works under the head, "sanitary engineering," be reduced to Rs. one lakh. He complained that every year amounts were gradually increasing. He withdrew his resolution. Mr. Chaudhuri Muktar Singh next moved that the demand in public works under the head, "U. P. Engineering Service" be reduced by Rs. 50,000. He said that the "U. P. Engineering Service" seemed to be a new department altogether and he wanted to know why this department had been created. Mr. Chintamani said that the appointments were not new creations, a number of upper subordinates had been promoted to the U. P. Subordinates Service recently constituted and the promotion of these subordinates had involved the payment of an increased salary. In replying to Mr. Narayandas' motion re. reduction under civil works of Rs. 10 lakhs, Mr. Chintamani said that civil works in these provinces per head of the population was less than any other provinces in British India. In the face of this statement it would be outrageous to say that the expenditure on public works was huge. The grant for civil public works was voted by the Council.

Social & Personal.

Lady Lloyd visited the All Saints' Convent, Mazagon, on Tuesday morning.

Sir George Lloyd presided at a meeting of Released Prisoners Aid Society at the Municipal Corporation Hall, on Tuesday afternoon.

Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended the Conversazione of the Bombay Arts Society at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening.

Sir George and Lady Llyod were the guests of the President and members of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana at an "At Home" at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Monday afternoon.

General Sir George and Lady MacMunn and Miss MacMunn have left Government House.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE AND EXHIBITION.

The Bombay Art Society's Annual Conversazione—a very pleasant function—came off last night, and with it the Exhibition was opened to the public by Sir George Lloyd. This year the exhibits are not so many as in the past years—it is not known whether this is due to want of space in the Town Hall, the exhibition being held in the two smaller rooms and not in the hall itself as in previous years, or to the weeding out process. At any rate a visitor is not troubled by a plethora of pictures, most of which could rather have been left out altogether. It might be mentioned that the "art" represented here is not Indian national art, but rather a poor imitation of European art. Indian Art is represented by a few pictures by Mr. M. A. Rehman Chughtai of Lahore. These pictures are in a class by themselves and are well-worth a visit. Some of them are fascinating and illusive. Mr. H. Mazumdar carries the Society's Gold medal for the best work in the exhibition for his Smriti (Memories). For the best work in Sculpture, Master S. S. Mhatre takes the silver medal by his powerful exhibit, Bhimsen. This is a manly clay model full of virile grace. Altogether there were about six hundred exhibits, some of which are real works of art; but most of them do not come under this category. The following is a list of prize winners:—

PRIZE WINNERS.

The Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition (the same person may not receive it more than once in three years).

Smriti—H. Majumdar.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Oil-colours.

No. 386 A Study—S. L. Haldankar.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Water-colours.

No. 143 Poole Harbour—Mrs. F. F. Staden

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Black and White.

Nos. 491 and 495 Sketches and in the Stable—F. B. Yalavatti.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Sculpture.

No. 556 Bhimsen—Master S. S. Mhatre.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Photography.

No. 532 Portrait Study—J. N. Unvalla.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best original work in Pastel (other than Bromide Enlargement finished by hand in monochrome or colour).

No. 432 Telling Fortunes—Miss Molly Anderson.

(a)—WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

H. E. the Governor's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best subject picture in the Exhibition other than that for which the Society's Gold Medal is awarded.

No. 406 Distant Tunes—D. D. Deolalikar.

The Society's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in any medium by a lady.

No. 383 Portrait Study—Mrs. E. G. Macmillan.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize Rs. 50. For the best work in the Indian Style of Painting.

No. 60 A Dancing Girl—G. H. Nagarkar.

Mr. M. F. Pithawala's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best figure painting in oils or water colours by an Indian lady.

No. 402 Shakuntala—Miss Tarapurvala.

Mr. M. A. Joshi's (Proprietor, Ravi Vijay Fine Art Litho Works, Ghatkupar) Prize, Rs. 25. For the best figure composition by a student of Sir J. J. School of Art.

No. 204 Potters—S. Fernandez.

"Bolton Fine Art Litho Works" Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture depicting the incident from the "Shakuntala" of Kalidas.

No. 161 King Dushyanta addressing Shakuntala—Miss Shirin Davar.

Prof. O. V. Muller's Memorial Fund Prize, Rs. 50. For the best landscape in Water-colours. (Indian subject).

No. 49 Approach—Nasik—M. K. Parandekar.

Sir Sassoon J. David's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best pair of sketches in Water-colours by a lady (*The sketches must be certified to be done entirely out of doors*).

Nos. 297 and 299 Snows from Ranikhet Evening—Miss Phyllis M. S. Burton.

Messrs. Narottum M. Goculdass and Ratansi D. Morarji's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best street scene in an Indian city.

No. 10 Sri Kapaleshwar—L. N. Taskar.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart.'s Prize, Rs. 50. For the best figure composition in the Exhibition by an Indian Artist in oils containing not less than three figures illustrating Indian History.

No. 379 An Awkward Situation—N. R. Sardesai.

Messrs. K. D. Rane & Co.'s Prize, Rs. 40. For the best landscape in oils by an Indian Artist.

No. 330 A Cosy Nook—Miss G. J. Bahadurji.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best portrait in oils.

No. 355 A portrait of Prof. Geddes—J. A. Lalkaka.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart.'s Prize, Rs. 50. For the best work in still-life.

No. 421 Still Life—Miss Molly Anderson.

Sir Dinshaw Marteckji Petit, Bart.'s Prize, Rs. 30. For the best painting in animal life.

No. 264 Come and Play—Miss Kate Beard.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart.'s Prize, Rs. 25. For the best set of four direct photographs of portraiture or figure composition taken and printed by any process entirely by an *amateur* in India.

No. 543 Holy Place Nasik—N. V. Virkar.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best set of four architectural studies with pictorial effect, entirely the work of an *amateur*. *Enlargements will be admissible under this head.*

No. 538 Nasik—D. B. Samel.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart.'s Prize, Rs. 25. For the best work in photography finished by hand in monochrome or colour.

No. 439—G. V. Lad.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best work in sculpture.

No. 552 Taking Snuff—W. G. Shinde.

The Society's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best art needlework or embroidery by a lady.

No. 515 Shashaka Mrigaya—Hirabai J. Nageshkar.

Bai Gulbai Vakil's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best Street Scene in an Indian city in oil by a Parsi lady.

No. 313 A Street Scene—Miss Shirin Davar.

(Continued in column 5.)

UTILITY OF REPRESSION.

FORCE TO POPULAR MOVEMENT.

HINDUS' DUTY TO MOSLEMS.

SHANKARACHARYA SAYS "RELIGIOUS DUTY TO HELP THEM."

(From our Correspondent.)

DEHRADUN, March 28.

The first Dehradun Political Conference commenced on the 25th March. Jagadguru Sankaracharya blessed the conference in Sanskirt and English. There were about 5,000 people present, including over 1,000 ladies. There were no chairs but all the seats were arranged on the ground. On the dais were seen, among others, Dr. Kitchler, Satyacharan Shastri, Mr. Stokes, Swami Sankracharya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Asaf Ali, and many others.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee Nardeo Shastri, read his address in Hindi, welcomnig the delegates and guests. In the course of his speech he laid stress on the absolute necessity of immediate Swaraj and as a means therefor he said Non-Cooperation was necessary. In conclusion, he quoted Maccaulay and remarked that at last that proudest day had dawned and fulfilled his vision.

Then Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was elected President.

Pt. Nehru delivered a lucid address, dwelling on Non-Cooperation, its many aspects and the great success the movemen had acheived in the brief span of six months. He referred to the all powerful section 144 C. P. C. and the great force which such repressive measures were lending the popular movement. He called upon the people not to be deterred by temporary dangers and difficulties but to face them bravely and to serve and suffer for the mother land, which cried for help.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Then Lala Lajpatrai made an inspiring and eloquent speech, in which he showed that there was no other way out of the difficulty except that of resorting to non-violent Non-Cooperation. He instanced the examples of oter foreign nations which had achieved freedom by internal cooperation and non-cooperation with foreign rulers. In the end he made an appeal for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, which was handsomely responded to by the audience.

Then resolutions relating to Swaraj, Non Cooperations, Swadeshi, etc., were moved and passed.

A RELIGIOUS DUTY.

Jagat Guru Shankracharya, made a long and impressive speech. In the course of which he said. It is the religious duty of every true and conscientious Hindu to support the Moslems at their hour of sore trial. He enjoined the Hindus, as the greatest ecclesiastical head of Hindu India, not to give in in despair even if the Moslems were temporarily satisfied with the sham, pseudo revision of the Turkish Treaty.

Dr. Kitchlew, who followed next, announced that as the General Secretary of the All-India Khilafat Conference he woul distribute copies of the Jagat Guru's address in thousands and hundreds thousands in India and outside.

Mr. Asaf Ali made a long speech, ex pounding the cult of Non-Cooperation specially welcoming the notorious section 144, which was doing more than all thei propaganda to spread the gospel of nationalism and patriotism.

Pt. Jawaharlal, before finally closing the conference, again reminded the audience of the imperative necessity of solid work rather than words.

There has been no disturbance of any nature in or about the neigbourhood of Dehradun. The police was very busy, taking notes of the speeches delivered for the local authorities apprehended disturbance and breach of peace. Only a couple of days before the commencement of the Conference section 50 police Act was circulated in Dehradun, prohibiting all demonstration, procession, etc. withi specified the hours. But in the end the District Officials withdrew the prohibitio and every thing passed off peacefully.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CAPS.

At the end of the conference a bonfir of about 800 foreign felt caps was made.

The Ladies Conference took place yester day evening, presendid over by Srimt. Satyavati. The number of ladies present wa about 4,000.

The Khilafat Conference took place at 1 p.m., presided over by Nardeva Sastri.

SHIAS OF LUCKNOW.

PROTEST AGAINST BOMBARDMENT OF NAJAF.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 28.

A meeting of the Shias of Lucknow was held last evening, at Rifahi Am under the chairmanship of Mr. Abid Hussain, Bar-at-Law. A number of speakers protested against the bombardment of Najaf and expressed dissatisfaction at Government's denial of the occurrence. The resolution to send a deputation to Mesopotamia at the request of Government to enquire into the matter was dropped after a long discussion. A committee named Anjuman-I-Khuddam Uthatalia was formed to watch the interests of all sacred places of Islam.

O. & R. RLY.

ALL WORKERS EXPECTED TO STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 28.

It is rumoured that the O. and R. Railway strikers intend to hold back all the railway workers from to-morrow.

LILLOOAH STRIKE.

MR. ANDREWS AS REPRESENTATIVE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 28.

With reference to the report that Mr. C. F. Andrews is conducting negotiations on behalf of Lillooah strikers at the request of the Khilafat Committee, the Associated Press learns the following facts:—A deputation from the workmen of the Carriag and Waggon Department of Lillooah workshops waited upon Mr. Andrews at Shantiniketan, Bolpur on Thursday and invited him to come to Howrah where majority of the workmen reside and stay with them and represent them before their employers. Mr Andrews has been in Howrah among the workmen and they gave him on Saturday a statement signed by head mistries declaring that they would be thankful if he would represent them and come to terms with the authorities. Agreeing to abide by the terms which he regarded as satisfactory they also agreed to do all in their power to prevent any violence while negotiations wer proceeding. The workmen who have no been out for nearly two months are scattered over a large area in Howrah and it has been found difficult to reach them, but it is hoped the violence of the last few days now would be checked pending negotiation which are proceeding.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST RIOTOUS BEHAVIOUR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 28.

In apprehension of further intimidation and recrudescence of riotous behaviour by Lillooah strikers, military with machine guns have been stationed to-day at Howrah and other affected areas. The District Magistrate of Howrah and Police Superintendents are busy visiting places. Engines are being taken to and from the loco-shed under military escort. At ten a.m. a points man was badly injured with stones. Of persons previously injured a driver, and a Bengali passenger are reported to be in a critical condition. Traffic is normal.

FINEST FRUIT OF REFORM SCHEME.

LALA HARKISHEN LAL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 28.

Dr. Gour and Mr. Chaudhari Shahabuddin, members of the Legislative Assembly gave a dinner to-night at Raisina Hotel to meet the leading officials and some members of the Council of State and the Assembly. A large number of guests were present.

After the loyal toast, Mr. White, President, Legislative Assembly proposed the health of Lala Harkishen Lal, Minister, Punjab, who, Mr Whyte, said was the finest fruit of the reform scheme. His name had been mentioned in one connection or the other by the British Newspapers. Mr. Harkishen Lall briefly replying said that he had been known as an ex-rebel, but would leave the real judgment to the gather ing at the table.

Complimentary speeches were made by Dr. Gour, Sir William Vincent, Mr. Hailey and Mr. Muddiman, who all expressed the great gratification at the satisfactory ending of the memorable session. Every one concerned would look back with pride at the mental tolerance, goodwill and forbearance shown by the Government officials and non-official members.

Mr. Hailey paid an eloquent tribute to the services rendered by all services under the Crown to the successful working of reforms. He told Mr. Montagu that it was possible in India alone to work out the dyarchy. He and his colleagues would anxiously look forward to the autumn session of legislatures.

GUJERAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TEMPERANCE AGITATION SAVES Rs. 40,000

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 28.

The first meeting of the Gujrat Provinci Congress Committee was held yesterday un der the presidentship of Mr. Abba Tyebji, fifty members attending. Mr. V. J. Patel was elected President; Messrs. I. Yagnik and G. V. Mavlankar, Secretaries; and Sheth Punjabhani Hirachand, Treasurer. The Executive Committee of ten persons, including office-bearers was formed with powers to draft rules about the permanent constitution of the Provincial Committee and also about the election of delegates to the Congress. Mr. Laxmidas, of the Satyagraha Ashrama, was appointed director of the Spinning Executive Committee and authorised to form the Reception Committee for the ensuing session of the Congress.

The Committee also resolved that the Gujarat Rashtriya Sevak Mandal be formed in accordance with the recommendations of the Working Council of the All-India Congress Committee and a Home be started for the Mandal in Ahmedabad wherein headquarters of the Provincial Committees be located. It further resolved that arrangements be made with the Gujarat Vidyapith to take over the Swaraj Ashrama organisation.

Liquorshops picketing was conducted vigorously, pickets worked all day. The Holi holidays effected about Rs. 40,000 savings.

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

"THE MARWARIS AND THE NEW AGE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi has declared that India can win Home Rule in seven months only if all the communities of the country contribute to the great cause.

Among the wealthy communities of India Marwari Samaj is one. It is no less industrious than rich. If at the present juncture, it too comes forward and works shoulder to shoulder with others, it will be of infinite help to the movement. The Marwaries are closely connected with three of the chief items of the programme of the new movement:—(i) National Education (ii) Arbitration courts and (iii) Boycott of foreign goods. If the Marwaries will, they can easily work for and command success in National Education, in the establishment of arbitration Courts, in boycott of foreign goods and in introducing the spining wheel into every court-yard and cottage of the country. What hinders them from converting their schools and colleges into National institutions? It has now been proved beyond possibility of dispute that the ideal which the present Governments educational machinery has set up before itself is the turning out of a host of Government servants year by year. The Marwaries have in them a natural propensity for business. Consequently it is only commercial education that can be useful to them. That the present Marwari institutions have failed to confer any substantial benefit upon the community is a secret unknown only to a few. The only remedy now left for them is to convert immediately all the institutions in different parts of the country run by their community into National Institutions following the example of the Marwari School at Wardha.

As I have said above the Marwaris are also suffering from the evils of litigation. This they ought to give up at once. It can be said without any fear of contradiction that at present every partition of paternal property among the members of a Marwari family is invariably celebrated by legal proceedings. There are also not a few, who are perpetualy on the look out to find some pretext for having recourse to their favourite resort—the blessed law courts—be it even for others. The result of all this is that lakhs of rupees are being squandered away for nothing. It happens not infrequently that big families are ruined without any hope of recovery. Is it not possible for our brethren to establish 'panchayats' and get their disputes settled amongst themselves? They ought to know that the decisions which the law courts offer them are arrived at not by gods but by mortals, similar to those who compose our panchayats.

The Marwaries will confer incalculable benefit upon the country if they take to boycott foreign cloth, because, having once decided upon such a course, they will be compelled by their business mind to devote their time and energies to producing and selling home made cloth in large quantities. Thus aided by their industry and wealth the output and sell of the Swadeshi cloth will progress by leaps bounds.

The two great sections of the Marwari Community—Agarwalas and the Maheshwaries—are going to hold the conferences in the not distant future. The Agarwal conference will take place at Calcutta in the second week of April 1921 and that of the Maheshwaries will quickly follow this in the last week of April 1921.

I hope that our enthusiastic brethren will not lose sight of the present crisis in the annals of our country and will devote as much attention to the afore-mentioned items of the programme of the New Movement as to social questions which they have been usually discussing of late years.—Yours etc.

GOVINDAS.

Jubbulpore.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME AND SALT INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with great alarm that the salt merchants of Bombay hear that some salt works at Trombay are to be closed up and the land available is to be utilised for tanning purposes. If this rumour is correct may I venture to question the Development Dept., whether they have consulted the Salt Dept., Officials in the matter as to the advantages and disadvantages of the scheme and whether they have asked the view of the Salt Merchants' Association of Bombay what effect it will have on the salt trade. On the one hand, Government are opening new Salt Works at a cost of lakhs of rupees and on the other hand the Development Board is about to abolish the existing Salt Works which had cost their owners enormous sum to build them. Even if Government were to build new Salt Works to compensate for the destroyed ones is the Development Board ready to give in exchange other ready made Salt Works which in these days cost lakhs of rupees to be built. On one hand Government Officials proclaim that the policy of the present Government is to encourage all sorts of Industries and, on the other hand, their very servants are trying to destroy the built up industry which bring to Government lakhs of rupees' income in shape of duty on salt. Now let us see what is their proposal. Why are these Salt Works going to be acquired by Government? Though Government does not speak out it is a rumour that these salt works land is to be used as tanneries which they are going to shift from Dharavi and as Dharavi scheme is to be completed as soon as possible the Salt Works land at Trombay is required to be given in exchange to the owners of the Dharavi Tanneries. From a Salt Merchant's point of view let me say that it is a foolish scheme. By destroying four Salt Works at Trombay they are not only destroying a bit of industry but the entire Salt Industry of Trombay, Ghat Kopar and Bhandup and thus entirely ruining the Government revenue and private individual's property and capital invested in the industry. Since the establishment of the Leper Asylum at Trombay in 1863 the Salt merchants and the Salt Work owners have fought with the authorities and succeeded in not allowing the extension of the Leper Asylum on two or three occasions, simply because the Salt water in the creek required for preparing Salt should be kept as pure as possible and should not be contaminated by throwing night soil, etc., On one occasion there was a proposal by the greatest authority Mr. Santo Crimp to change the direction of the Love Grove pumping Station from the Western side to the Eastern Creek, but it was also negatived probably for the same reason and in spite of all these objections it is most surprising that the tannery industry should be brought down on the Eastern Creek. If they are brought here and if the skins are tanned here a most horrible stench will prevail all day and night just as it does at Mahim and all salt water surrounding the tanneries will become dirty and black and the same water will get mixed up with the surrounding salt watar from which salt will be prepared in the adjoining salt works. No sooner will this thing happen, no Hindu will touch that water in the salt works where they are employed except the Mahars, and the Kharvas from Surat side who are specially brought to manufacture salt will also refuse to work and thus the whole salt industry will be at a standstill.

Allow me further to add and warn the authorities that may be concerned in developing the scheme that to bring the slaughter-house to Deonar is just as hazardous to keep it at Bandra. Deonar is as far away as Bandra is and in a few years time this very place will be fully developed with the residential quarters and then the City fathers will again see the necessity of removing it farther off. The former idea of removing somewhere between Thana and Bhandup along side the hill and the Tansa pipes was very good as the hill side will provide the dumb animals abundant food before they are cut off for human consumption.

Hoping you will excuse me, Sir, for troubassing upon your valuable space in the paper.—I am, yours, etc.

SALTY.

FAMINE IN BROACH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the contribution on "Famine in Guzerat" by Mr. Yagnik in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 23rd March last, I beg the favour of a short space in your columns to answer the critism made in connection with the Jambusar Taluka in Broach with which both officially and non-officially I have been connected. In my opinion, the critism on the measures adopted by the District Officers who have been called callous and apathetic is not borne out by facts and is not fair. I am not given to overpraising or undervaluing their work; but in cases when a picture is drawn in dark colours it is fair that the misapprehension, however unintentional should be removed. It must never be forgotten that District Officers are tied down by set rules and regulations of the Famine Code and they are not their own masters to act as they like. And it must also be remembered that the *annawari* valuation of crops is made by our own Indian revenue Officers, especially the Mamlatdars and Prant Officers whom I have always found to assess crops erring on the right side. They are held responsible for the collection of assessments of land revenue if their estimate is based on a higher pitch than approximately correct out-turn. Since the last Machenichal Revenue inquiry they have shown a correct appreciation of their duties. They are not led away by the opinions of the superiors and in 50 cases out of 100 even if the Collector is disposed to disagree with them they hold to their opinions. Between the Mamlatdars and the Collector, the Deputy Collectors are the intermediaries who are experienced revenue Officers of superior ability and character having the interest of the ryots at heart. The Commissioner is not idle in matters of disputed valuation and comes down and sees for himself so that there is hardly any chance in these days of publicity and criticism of overestimating crops or allowing matters to be drifted. There is no doubt that a part of the Jambusar Taluka especially on its western frontier bordering on the sea, has been severely affected but an approximately correct estimate has been submitted to Government. In my capacity as President of the District Local Board I had personally visited some parts of the affected area to inspect test works opened by the Board to give employment to the people and although crops were bad, I did not notice any signs of falling off in the condition of the people or their cattle. In this connection I may be permitted to state that I have been associated with famine relief measures both in Guzerat and the Deccan since the last quarter of a century. Collection of land assessment has already been suspended and I hope and trust Government will soon issue orders to give doles, in the meantime, private charity has stepped in by the direct initiation of the Collector. As soon as it was known that some of our Talukas would have to face distress, test works were at once opened by the District Local Board for tank excavation and water supply to fill troughs with water for the cattle. In some cases the D. L. Board was advised by the Collector to raise the scale of wages from the standard laid down in the Code. The response of the people to the works was feeble and large numbers are not coming to works showing that upto the end of March the pinch was not acute and that people were occupied in their other pursuits. The Collector has personally visited most of the affected area, entered the huts of villagers, inquired about their stocks of food and fodder, had intimate personal conversation with them and as soon as he found a hard case, he wrote at once for taking prompt action either by the Board or the revenue Officers. Therefore, it is not fair to say that he has been callous or has not raised his little finger to relieve distress. Again it was he who initiated the charity relief measures before I and my friends were arranging to do so. He came down from the District and had a conference with us and to press for a public Meeting. He gave us a description of the District and what he did or intended doing and what charity could do. Broach District has earned a notoriety for bad roads and since I have had the charge of the District Local Board, my Board has been pressing before Government the necessity of giving us larger grants to put our roads in order. Government have been giving us fairly larger grants than before. We have laid out a regular programme to spend those grants on roads. But the unfortunate failure of the season has obliged us to suspend our road operations and Government grants supplemented with our revenue from land cess which all belongs to the ryot, we are now spending to help the ryots on the excavation of tank works both to give them work and to partially safeguard their future water supply. Here again the Collector's advice to spend the ryot's money, for the good of the ryot has been of help to the Board in diverting road allotments for tank excavation test works. From the following facts it will be perceived that the District Officers have tried to carry out their duties for the good of the people. The outside public have no idea of the great responsibility, anxiety and hard work the District Officers have to undergo. The Mamlatdars, Prant Officers are all tried and experienced, independent officers and the Collector has to attach weigh to their opinions. They often meet, write to one another discuss and come generally to a right conclusion. The following facts will speak for themselves.

(1) Shortage of drinking water in villages affected has been met by carting water at Government expense since December last.

(2) Kossias payments for troughs filling for watering cattle is being done from water allotments by the District Local Board.

(3) Employment has been offered at about 5 to 6 annas a day since December last by Government (P.W.D.) and D.L.B. and the people have only availed themselves of it in very small numbers though 5 annas buy 5 lbs. of Joowaree, e.g., in week ending March 12th workers at Asara Band (within 4 miles of five villages) only 25 men and 25 women were at work.

(4) Since July 1920, 34 lakhs of tagavi have been given out and I hope more will be given at seed time.

(5) In the matter of supporting destitutes, Government's role begins when private charity is in danger of ceasing or proving insufficient. The Collector has in his official capacity initiated this movement by forming a Relief Committee in which about Rs. 9,600 have been subscribed, and the Commissioner, N.D. has promised to give Rs. 7,500 on the recommendation of the Collector.

(6) The Relief Committee has already remitted adequate grants for the relief of affected areas for March and sanctioned larger grants for April which will be remitted before the end of March.

(7) Suspension of land revenue has already been notified.

I welcome criticism as much as any body. It is the essence of true citizenship and pressure of correct public opinion exercises healthy influence on Government and Government measures, but it should be well-informed and based on a correct and proper appreciation of the situation and couched in a spirit of moderation and fairness.—Yours, etc.

ADARJEE MANCHERJEE DALAL.

President, District Local Board and Chairman, Broach District Relief Committee.

Broach, March 27.

INDIAN WOMEN AND NEW VICEROY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The International Woman's Suffrage Alliance was trying to organize a Deputation of Women in London, to be received by the Earl of Reading, the Viceroy, Designate of India, to create his sympathy in the question of women. But owing to the pressure on his time, it was not possible to arrange the Deputation. As we find that the Viceroy will be willing to receive a Deputation of Indian women, when he lands in India, I hope that the woman's organizations of India, will join together and ask his support in the matter. It is needful to get up a Deputation of all Representative women of India or the Bombay Presidency to ask the Viceroy and the New Councils to extend the Franchise to women in the beginning of the Representative Government.

Kindly insert these few lines in your well known paper and I shall be obliged if you will kindly interest the public in the question.

The Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association will be willing to join and help in the cause. Yours, etc.

HARABAI A. TATA.

London, March 5.

Correspondence Summaries.

WE have received a copy of the scheme of national work of the Sind students' National Service which in pursuance of the policy of non-co-operation, was passed by the special sessions of the Sind Students Convention, held at Karachi on the 10th and 11th ultims. From a perusal of it, we are constrained to believe that the Sind Students' Convention has stolen a march over all other student organisations throughout India, in being first to promulgate a comprehensive and practical scheme to be followed by those students of Sind who have non-cooperated and desire to devote themselves heart and soul to national work. We wish other student organisations also to follow the good example set by the Sind Student's. Convention in order that they may serve our Motherland effectively at this crisis of her fate.,,

POSTAL SMOOTHNESS:—Mr. G. R. Paranjpe, as at a loss to know why a clearly addressed letter to "A. B. C. c/o Bank of India, Fort, Bombay" was sent to the Dead Letter Office and then again returned from D. L. O. to be delivered to the addressee. He asks the Postal authorities if this is the smoothness of work carried on by the newly recruited postmen of which they are so much enamourted. He says that it is too much to expect the public to tolerate any more such blunders of the Postal Department.

PARSIS IN INDIA:—A 'Parsee' approves all that had been written by Mr. G. K. N. in his article on "Parsis and Politics" that appeared in "The Chronicle" in its issue of the 1st instant. He shows from history that the Parsis ever since they settled in India have been very happy and prosperous. The Hindu and the Mogul kings always used to look upon them with special favour. So he thinks it will be inhuman to forget the goodwill and tolerance of the Hindus and Muslims towards the Parsis.

GAMBLING IN BOMBAY:—P. J. K. observes that the number of gambling houses in Bombay is increasing year after year. Though there is a local law prohibiting the keeping of gambling houses, some immoral people are still carrying on this vicious business under the guise of clubs and societies in every street of the Metropolis. It has not only been ruining the proletariate, but also is corrupting the school-going youths of the city to a degree beyond conception. He, therefore, asks the government either to so amend the existing law as to make gambling very restrictive or to altogether stop this vicious practice before things grow from bad to worse.

TO THE C. P. STUDENTS:—Mr. W. N. Ghorpade appeals to the students of the Central Provinces to decide once for all between slavery and independence. He advises them to hazard anything but their honour, to sell anything but their conscience, to disregard anything but the command of their leaders. He thinks that much of the issue of the present political upheaveal will depend on the response the students give to the call of the country.

"ASAHAKARITAWADI":—Thinks that the Maharaja of Kolharpur by publishing his recento private circular, only betrayed an entire lack of knowledge of the present state of affairs in Indian politics and presented an unreconcilable contrast between him and his forefather Shivaji the Great, in respect of possesing great and noble qualities. The latter was unrivalled in his knowledge of the people, his national spirit, patriotism and moral courage were of very high order, but the former a scion of that great hero of the Maharatta has not imbibed any of those noble virtues.

AN APPEAL TO THE LEADERS:—A "Malayalie" seeing the government determined to suppress the N. C. O. movement apprehends that the people of Malabar may turn violent being unable to check their excitement. Therefore, he appeals to the leaders to keep the people restrained by urging on them the necessity of keeping non-violent through thick and thin in order that the N. C. O. movement may succeed.

STREET WATERING:—Mr. C. J. Shatt is unable to understand the reason why Apollo Street, which is one of the busies thoroughfares of Bombay, is watered in the evening, instead of it being watered twice a day in the morning and the afternoon. The watering of the street in the evening is of no use to the public.

THE DECCAN COLLEGE:—Nanasaheb protests against the action of the Principal of the Deccan College in respect to his notification to the effect that the 1st. year students would be promoted to the second year class even if they fail to pass the annual examination. He says that this may serve to induce some of the students to remain in the College, but it will greatly lessen the value of the examination.

DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH SELSETTE:—"Citizen" protests against the manner in which the Land Acquisition officials are acquiring land in South Selsette taking advantage of a sweeping notification published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 27th. January 1912. He requests His Excellency the Governor to warn these officials not to acquire such plots of land as are not necessary for the purposes of roads, railways and tramways and to issue a fresh notification specifying the plots of land actually needed for these purposes in order to remove the grave apprehension of the people that has been affected by the present notification.

DISCONTENTMENT IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT:—A correspondent warns the Postal authorities about a bad consequence if they are going to treat the old and newly recruited men of the subordinate establishment differentially as regards pay, as the N. O. rumour goes, and if they go on selecting any and every man for the higher grades overlooking the claims of the senior and really competent people in the Department. He assures them that if such vagaries continue then many of the old men of the Department will resign their posts for want of better prospects.

TO ACCOUNTANTS:—Mr. P. S. Sodhbans F. L. A. A., Government Certified Auditor of Lahore draws the attention of the members of the Accountancy profession in India other than Chartered and Incorporated Accountants, to a circular letter which he issued on the 17th. February last, with a view to convene a meeting to take preliminary steps for the formation of an Accountant's organisation in India. He now once more impresses upon them the importance of organizing themselves to ameliorate their condition in a manner worthy of the profession to which they belong.

FATE OF A BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CLERK:—'A great sufferer' after serving for 15 years in the Bombay Municipality and during the long period of time working like an ass, finds that he can not improve his position beyond getting Rs. 90 per month, while his friends of the same qualification and shorter service in other offices are getting treble amount. His position is so, not because he is lacking in capacity or merit, but because there is none to look after the prospects of the clerks at the Bombay Municipality. So he appeals to young people not to enter this office and ruin their future prospets as many who sailed in the same boat with him have ruined theirs.

The Deck Passenger Committee, consisting of Mr. J. P. Hardiman, President, Mr. James, Mr. M. Ritchie, Captain P. D. St. Croix, Messrs. B. S. Kamath, G. L. Basra, and Rogers, Secretary, commenced sittings on Monday, in the Presidency Post Office Madras. After finishing work in Madras the Committee will proceed to Calcutta, thence to Rangoon and afterwards to Calcutta.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans, 11 per tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

It goes without saying that

Ballwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway, and Kalbadevi Road are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

WHERE OTHER KNOWN REMEDIES HAVE FAILED,

PINAK'S AGUE MIXTURE

has carried the day in removing immediately, all kinds of fevers *viz*; Ague, Malaria Influenza, etc.

SOLD BY

H. H. JETHABHAI & Co.

Sittaram Buildings.
near Crawford Market;
BOMBAY.

H. N. MISTRY & Co.

Always large stock on hand of
White Carrara, Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour.
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. SATSANG.
Telep. No. 5741.

WORDS OF WARNING.

Many people take insufficient heed of a slight headache, a failing appetite, frequent biliousness, an undue weariness of the body, a state of flatulence or a condition of constipation. They think they will "soon be all right"—that these slight ailments will soon pass off." This is not a wise and prudent policy. It should be an urgent matter with everybody to cure dyspeptic troubles in the earliest stages. Little ailments—so-called—often have an unexpected way of developing into serious illnesses. It is necessary therefore, to check them at once. Nor is this difficult. Such disturbance of the digestive system as results from sluggish liver and kidneys, from torpid bowels, from a stomach lacking tone, is effectively corrected by the use of that reliable remedy—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lanc.

Sold everywhere

in boxes, price, As. 8. 12, & Rs 2

LOGIC IN PLACE OF MAGIC.

MR. PAL DEFINES SWARAJ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, March 27.

The Bengal Provincial Conference concluded its session to-night.

The Conference passed a number of resolutions covering a variety of subjects. Satisfaction was expressed that the Turkish Treaty was to be revised, but the resolution on the subject proceeded to assert that satisfactory solution of the Khilafat question was impossible until Swaraj had been established. It was agreed that national banks and insurance companies should be established and that a vernacular daily newspaper should be started in Bengal. It was also proposed to request the Congress Committee to fix a date for a general strike throughout India to inaugurate the full Non-Cooperation programme. The last resolution passed urged boycott of all local self-governing bodies.

MR. PAL'S "GREATEST SURPRISE IN LIFE."

Babu Bepin Chandra Pal then addressed the Conference and said that he realised he had not been able to give them what a vast majority of the Conference wanted. They wanted magic, but he had given them logic, but he had never spoken a half truth when he knew the truth. He had expected that all would not agree with his views on Non-Cooperation, but it was the biggest surprise of his life when he heard a protest against his presentation of the ideal of Swaraj. He had been asked why he should try to define Swaraj. Swaraj was Swaraj, they said. It was felt within and not defined by words. He felt that this attitude merely led to a confusion of ideas as different people would hold different notions as to what constituted Swaraj. He feared a day of reckoning would come when the people discovered they had been dreaming of one thing and their leaders were talking of another.

Mr. Pal proceeding said that he now saw that this idea of constitution of the Government of India under Swaraj was not wanted. Criticism was not wanted. "Sell all thou hast and follow me" was the new call. He regretted he could not accept pontifical authority in politics after having discarded it in religion, and if that was to be the new gospel, he for one had no option but to part company with those who accepted it.

Mr. Pal was at times subjected to interruption. He showed considerable emotion and wanted to leave the pandal, but was persuaded to remain after he had finished the resolution on suspension of practice by lawyers was voted upon and declared carried.

It was announced that the next Conference would meet at Chittagong.

PATELS AND PATWARIS OF BERAR.

MEET IN CONFERENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, March 28.

The Provincial Conference of the Patels and Patwaries of Berar, was held here on the 26th and 27th instant in the Ganesh Theatre. The audience though not very large was representative. The Conference being the first of its kind in the part of the country the organisers deserve to be congratulated on its successful termination.

It will be remembered that Patels and Patwaries were the ruling heads of an ancient institution which has survived severe shocks and now existing only in a tottered condition carrying only nominal powers. It is, therefore, a matter of no small significance that these ancient hereditaries, the acknowledge leaders of the masses, are awakened from their deep slumbers of many generations and are now prepared to assert their own privilege.

Mr. Malharrao Deshmukh, President of the Conference dwelt at length over their hereditary rights and gave a pathetic account, citing numerous illustrations of their degrading condition—how they were once the real masters and in no sense the servants of any Government and how they were now degraded to a position of mean servitude. He gave amusing caricatures of Patels and Patwaries showing that they themselves were to some extent, the cause of such a hopeless degradation and suffer from bancruptcy of self-respect.

Among the resolutions that were passed there was one strongly protesting against the statement made by the C. P. Government considering Patels and Patwaries as the servants of the Government. Another demanded increment in the "mushare" (emoluments, or commissions). Two important resolutions suggested establishment of local representative bodies in Taluque, District and Prant, (Province) to look after and safeguard the interests of Patels and Patwaries and to serve in all ways as intermediaries between the Government and the people.

AN ULTIMATUM.

The last resolution was an ultimatum, that if the Government failed to give an adequate response till September next (1921) the Conference will have to consider the matter from an altogether different stand point. Mr. Deshmukh, M. L. C. suggested that there should be a general strike of all the Patel and Patwaries so organised that the offices lying vacant should never be filled up. Mr. Y. G. Deshpande said that he differed from his predecessor in that the day of begging and solicitations had passed away and that he stood for no charity in any department of life but now was the time for Indians to work out their own salvation. He proceeded that the conference could not afford to ignore the tremendous movement raging in the country; and that it was their paramount duty to feel and move with the masses and not to keep aloof from them. The resolution was adopted.

THE

Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

¶ DON'T get hold of the idea that there isn't any business doing nowadays. There certainly is. It only requires looking for.

¶ DON'T imagine that the orders will come in of their own accord. They will not. If you want them you must go after them and bring them home and the best and surest way to get them is by judicious advertising.

¶ DON'T think this will put you to a lot of trouble and expense. It won't—if you go the right way to work you will find it the most economical way of disposing of your goods.

ADVERTISE

EVERY BUSINESS THAT OFFERS GOOD VALUE

¶ You have possibly made experiments in advertising and been disappointed. And this may have led you to conclude that advertising is useless in your particular business. But No, your conclusion is wrong

REMEMBER

THE FAULT, THEN, HAS BEEN IN THE ADVERTISING.

The use of Newspaper advertising is real economy. It costs little and accomplishes much.

Advertisements bring sellers and purchasers at your doors and if you can meet them

The Bombay Chronicle

WILL ADVISE **How to Advertise** FREE OF CHARGE.

Cut Me Out

And send me with your name and address to HEALTH HOME (D. 42), SANTA, BENGAL, I will bring you FREE under PLAIN COVER a medical leaflet. It tells you how to regain lost vigour and manhood by a rational HOME TREATMENT.

A BOON TO THE MOTOR OWNERS.

THE VACUUMETER

Consist primarily of a diaphragm which is moved by the suction of the vacuum system. The movement of this diaphragm causes the latter to change from red to white, showing the vacuum system is filling and checking against leaks. The same movement moves the three readings showing season total, trip and gallons left in the tank, adding to the first two and subtracting from the tank reading, showing that there is less gasoline in the tank before. There is an adjustment provided to the vacuumeter can be easily calebrated to the particular vacuum system on your car.

The moving parts are substantially made from best materials and should easily outlast the car.

Apply to:—

BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO.,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

America-India Export Import Co.

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street
BOMBAY No. 2.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES, LAMPS, etc.

Prices on Application.

DO YOU REMEMBER OR HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Barse—Kapr—Myrraholams—Momial Silajit—Kesar tycon, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds.	£10,00,000
Total Assets.	£23,76,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & CO.,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

Every Satisfaction Cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM

New Year Presents.

OF

Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.

COME AND SELECT AT

GUPTA'S

New Queen's Road, Near Opera House, BOMBAY
Phone 3242.

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE

Just unpacked

Best Selected France Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichard, Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.

THE

Praful Perfume Store,

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

find in Glaxo a most valuable aid, for, taken regularly two or three times a day by the mother herself (both before and after the birth of her baby), Glaxo not only maintains the Mother's own strength without taxing her digestion, but also enriches and increases the flow of breast milk. This is because milk makes milk, and Glaxo is the nourishing solids of the finest cow's milk, suitably modified and made germ-free and comfortably digestible by the Glaxo Process.

Should the breast milk fail from any cause, or not nourish Baby satisfactorily, Glaxo can be given to Baby in turn with the breast or as the sole food from birth, for it contains everything to nourish Baby and nothing to cause him harm

Glaxo

is in continuous use by

Over 1,200 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SATYAGRAH WEEK.

TWO DAYS' HARTAL.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

April 6th and 13th will be soon upon us. The 6th saw India one and awakened The 13th was a black Sunday, when a diabolical attempt was made to crush the spirit of a nation that had just become awakened. India observed the anniversary of the two days last year in a fitting manner, and the whole week commencing from the 6th was treated as a week of consecration. Would that the coming April will find us ready for greater consecration. We have every reason and every occasion for it. Last year we concentrated merely on securing subscriptions for paying the purchase price of the ground hallowed by innocent blood. It was a necessary and pious act. But greater things have happened since then. The nation has affirmed and reaffirmed its determination to redress the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and to establish Swaraj. The December Congress went further and declared its intention to acquire Swaraj with one year.

We cannot, then, do better than consecrate ourselves for greater national effort in this direction. The school and the courts movements continue. No special endeavour is now necessary on that score, except on the part of those who have left educational institutions or law courts. They must search within and see how they are utilising their time. But there are six things in which we certainly need to make a very special effort.

Firstly, we must acquire greater mastery over ourselves and secure an atmosphere of perfect calm, peace, and good will. We must ask for forgiveness for every unkind word thoughtlessly uttered or unkind deed done to any one.

Secondly, we must still further cleanse our hearts, and we Hindus and Muslims must cease to suspect one another's motives; and we should believe ourselves to be incapable of wronging one another.

Thirdly, we Hindus must call no one unclean or mean or inferor to ourselves, and must therefore cease to regard the "Pariah" class to be untouchable. We must consider it sinful to regard a fellow-being as untouchable.

These three things are matters of inward transformation and the result will be seen in our daily dealings.

The fourth is the curse of drink. Happily, India seems to have voluntarily and spontaneously resolved to get rid of the curse. A supreme effort should be made during the week to induce, by respectful entreaty, the liquorseller to give up their licences and the habitual visitors to these shops to give up the habit. Every caste knows its own offenders and can handle them much more effectively than others. But I have suggested to the women of Ahmedabad that they should organise temperance bands and approach the liquor-sellers and the drinkers In any case, no physical force should be used to attain the end. A determined peaceful campaign of persuasion must succeed.

The fifth thing is the introduction of the spinning wheel in every home, large production and use of khaddi, and complete giving up of foreign cloth.

The sixth thing is the systematic and ceaseless collection of subscriptions for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. If an organised endeavour is made in this direction, we should be able to finish the collection of even one crore rupees during the Satyagrah week. My incessant touring has convinced me that India is ready to pay much more than one crore. Only there are not enough honest collectors. Every district of India should be able to organise itself for this work to be done during the Satyagrah week

Hartals have become cheap, and are easily organised and, therefore, have lost much of their original value. But hartals for the two days have a significance all their own. And I would certainly advise hartals for both the sixth and the thirteenth April accompanied by fast. Needless to say that there should be no compulsion. The employees whether in mills, or elsewhere, should not stop work if they cannot secure leave, and not undue pressure should be brought to bear on the tram management We must rely upon the public not using public vehicles on the two days without just and urgent cause. The two days of fast should be utilised for special prayers and worship.

I would dissuade the public from passing any resolutions as to our demands. The week of consecrations must be a week of self-examination and purification. We must rely upon our work to bring about the desired result. As soon as we have rendered ourselves fit, no person on earth can prevent our establishing Swaraj and securing redress of the two great wrongs.—"Young India."

Heat & the Complexion

At this season of excessive heat and dust, a good refined greaseless cream, such as Ven-Yusa, is a toilet necessity; it preserves the skin, and imparts tone and softness to the complexion.

There is no more refined or more fragrant preparation than Ven-Yusa which is unique in that it gives the skin

A Purifying, Exhilarating "Oxygen Bath."

Keep Ven-Yusa always on your dressing table and especially after "sports" or an outing, use it frequently.

Ven-Yusa is wonderfully refreshing and beautifying to a tired jaded complexion, whilst it protects the skin from sunburn, excessive perspiration, and other evil-effects of exposure to sun, wind and dust

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Cream

Re.1 per jar of all chemists, bazaars, etc., by post from The Ven-Yusa Co., Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta; Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay, etc., etc.

IV. 89

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4, Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen, Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

A wonderful body builder for children

ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests	Bronchitis
Coughs	Consumption
Colds	Spitting of Blood.

If you have had influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot by anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.

Sold by all Chemists everywhere

Wholesale:—

MARTIN & HARRIS,
Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

[BEWARE OF THIEVES!]

The only precaution is to use German made Steel Safe Boxes; cannot be opened even with key none can carry it when once fixed.

SIZES.

Length	8"½	10½"	12"	14½"	16½"	18"
Breadth	6"	7½"	8½"	10"	11½"	13½"
Depth	3½"	4"	4½"	5½"	7½"	8"
Pricce Rs.	40	50	60	70	80	90

Jhaveri Bros. & Co.,
Presentation articles merchants.
Baria, Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market.
BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND LARGE IMPORT EXPORT CONCERNS AND BANKERS.

The undersigned offer their services in various lines connected with the Docks, such as Stevedoring and Clearing of Goods, etc. Vast Experience in the above lines a chief speciality, Hold best testimonials from well-known Commercial Parties.
Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.

For further particulars apply to

JETHABHAI JEEVAN & Co.
Stevedores, Landing Contractors and Clearing Agents,
New Chinch Bunder Road, BOMBAY, No, 9
Telephone No. 5887 Telegraphic ADDRESSES:
LANDING DEPT. "STEVEDORE: GUNNY DEPT. "NISHKAM"
DRUGGIST DEPT. "KOTAKCO"

The Hind Tank Mfg. Company

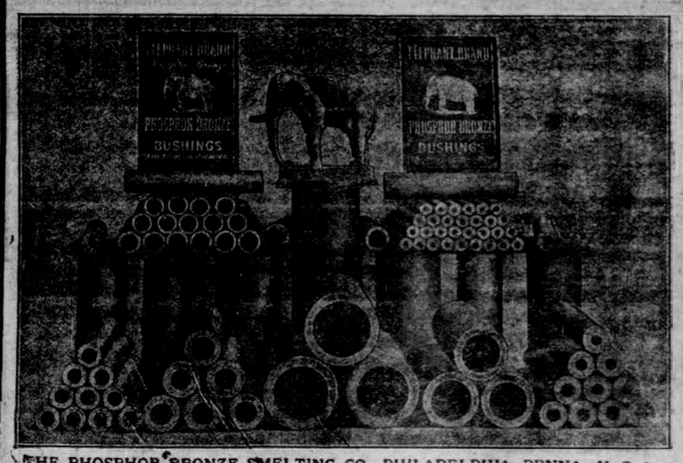
Manufacturer of Tanks, Chimneys Boilers etc.
We are the best manufacturer of

Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work will give entire satisfaction to our clients. We invite Government Railways Municipalities and others for a trial order.

Folkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane Bombay
GANGADAS DAYABHAI PLUMBER.
SOLE AGENT

.....GENUINE.....
PHOSPHOR BRONZE FOR BEARINGS AND BUSHINGS



THE PHOSPHOR BRONZE SMELTING CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., U. S. A.

SOLIDS in stock— Dia.		Weight			CORES in stock— Outside Dia.	Inside Dia.	Thickness of wall.	Weight each, lbs.
"	½"	"	¾	lbs. each.	1¼"	½"	⅜"	4½
"	⅝"	"	1¼	lbs. "	1½"	¾"	⅜"	5½
"	¾"	"	2¼	lbs. "	1¾"	⅞"	7/16"	7⅛
"	1"	"	3⅛	lbs. "	2"	1"	½"	9⅞
"	1¼"	"	4⅛	lbs. "	2¼"	1¼"	⅝"	10⅜
"	1½"	"	7⅛	lbs. "	2½"	1⅜"	9/16"	13½
"	1¾"	"	9⅛	lbs. "	2¾"	1⅝"	9/16"	15½
"	2"	"	12⅝	lbs. "	3"	1⅞"	9/16"	17½
"	2½"	"	19⅛	lbs. "	3½"	2⅜"	9/16"	19⅛
"	3"	"	28	lbs. "				

Each Box 12" long. Rs. 4-0 per lb. | Each Box 12" long. Rs. 4-4 per lb.

The Advance Motor Co.,

"THE HOUSE FOR BETTER VALUE,"
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpati, BOMBAY.
Telep. No. 5121. Telegr:—"AUTOMOTIVE."

For the Well-dressed Man

NOWHERE

Will you find a better and more varied selection of SHIRTS, COLLARS, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, SILKS AND CASHMERES, in fact everything from a collar stud to a dress suit, than at——

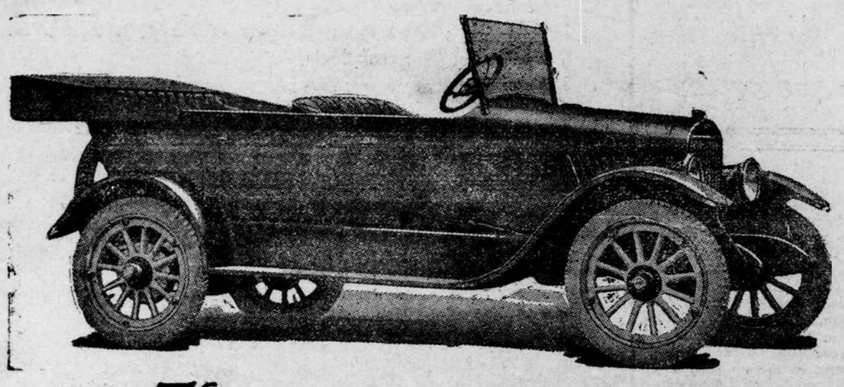
Open to all.

O. S. CASSIM BROS.
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL. APOLLO BUNDER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

"MOTORISTS—TO YOUR ADVANTAGE"

A REAL OWNER DRIVER'S CAR



The Seneca MOTOR CAR FOSTORIA, O. U.S.A.

THE TRIUMPHANT LEADER OF LIGHTWEIGHT QUALITY CAR

25 miles to a Gallon of Petrol

Price: Till April 30th { Rs. 5,250 Wooden Wheels. Rs. 5,550 Wire Wheels.

Hire-purchase System if required Apply to—

The Victoria Motor Works & Garage Co.

Showroom GOVALIA TANK ROAD — Telephone 4401. — Works and Garage GIRGAUM

WICHITA

LORRIES

2 to 5 Tons

The right investments for Contractors and all who have heavy haulage.

Immediate deliveries:

Hormasji Sorabji & Sons

4, New Queen's Road,

BOMBAY.

Telp: No. 1560.

THE

Wellknown Gents Tailors of Fort

PATRONISED BY EUROPEANS AND INDIANS

"OUR WINTER BARGAINS"

Camel Hair Cloth Dressing Gowns .. Rs. 53-8
Do. do. Sleeping Bags Single Layer .. ,, 38-8
Do. do. do. do. Double do. .. ,, 51-8
Do. do. Rugs Fine Quality .. .. ,, 33-0

Up country Orders by V. P. P.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & COMPANY, TAILORS,

[20, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4008. Telegrams "ARACO."

PETROL

"Barnet Glass," Motor Tyres and Tubes, Lamps, Horns, Chamois Leather, Hood Cloth, etc. etc.

Can be had from H. A. KADIR & Co. Kapol Nivas, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

Tele. "Motorstore."

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

We cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflamation, cough, cold, cuts bruises, etc. by

AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy, Costs 10 As. Only. Get one and keep it handy can be had everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

Have You Tried THE LEVER SAFETY PEN?

A MARVELLOUS PEN AT A LOW PRICE.

This style of Pen is made to fill by section, direct from an ink bottle. Raise the lever, and you have the pen to write. The point cover is screwed pattern—non-leaking. Fitted with 14 ct gold nib. Length over all (open) 6½ ins. (closed) 5 ins. Best British make, with large chased vulcanite holder. NOTHING TO BEAT IT FOR QUALITY AND PRICE

4-0 each. *Wholesale*: Rs. 40-0 Dozen.

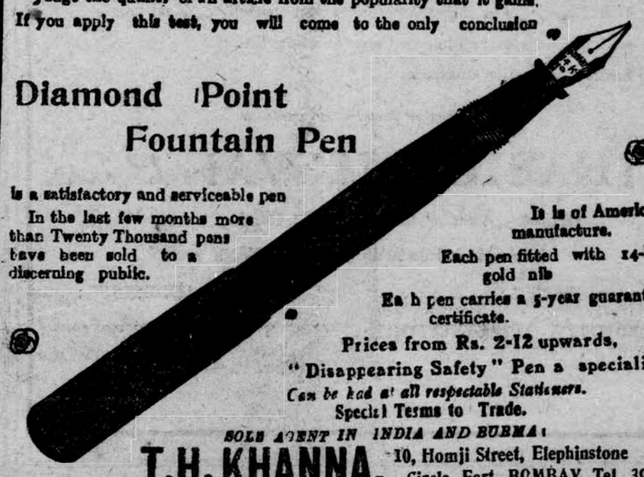
WRITE US FOR ALL YOUR OFFICE REQUISITES—

V. S. BHAT & Co,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
Girgaum Road, BOMBAY.

Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains. If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion

Diamond Point Fountain Pen



is a satisfactory and serviceable pen

In the last few months more than Twenty Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.

It is of American manufacture.

Each pen fitted with 14-kt. gold nib

Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate.

Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards.

"Disappearing Safety" Pen a speciality

Can be had at all respectable Stationers.

Special Terms to Trade.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA:

T. H. KHANNA, 10, Homji Street, Elephinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. Tel. 3923

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS

THE KING MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.

Direct importers of motor accessories and spare parts, Dealers in all makes of tyres and tubes and lubricating oil, etc.,

Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor cars on hire bought and sold on commission.

Driving taught by expert trainers in the shortest time.

Office— Parvati Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road,

Workshop:— Sandhurst Bridge,

BOMBAY—4.

MOST IMPORTANT

Striped Shirtings'

Shirts

Superior Quality & Ideal wear Rs. 2-8 each
Twill Shirts. Superior Quality ,, 2-4 ,,
Do. Medium ,, ,, 2-1 ,,

Special discounts to wholesale Traders only.

PLEASE WRITE

The Shanghavi Stores

Sandhurst Road, "Laheri Building" BOMBAY No. 4.

Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. *wiring and installations undertaken*, Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 200 ft.

Prices defy competition:

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
17-19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams—Thinness. Telephone No. 3525. Post Box No. 31

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.

BAR & BILLIARDS.

Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHAL at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.